THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 69. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes

AND

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Do you have spells of short breathing, or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those who are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, have brought about that state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

These diseases require the use of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

the great Diuretic, and a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND 58TH STREET,
CENTRAL PARK.

(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding-Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COLONEL YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
January 28, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc.,
T. H. B. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly "Telegraph."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York, and No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1·25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

The Excitement About Cuba—Prim and Napoleon Consult—The Emperor Believes in Selling the Island—Sickles Makes New Offers—The Spanish Regency.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—General Prim's second and latest audience with his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon the Third was of an hour's duration, the subject matter of the conversation affording cause for a very considerable amount of anxious outside speculation. It has been pretty accurately ascertained to-day that the situation in Cuba, the revolution and the chances of its repression, as well as the probable future of the island as regards its form of government and the right of rule, were discussed.

The Emperor of France advised, it is said, an amicable arrangement between the Spanish authorities and the Cabinet in Washington on the matter of the American desire for acquisition of the territory by purchase, adding towards the close of his remarks his opinion to the effect that if the war continued, with its present attendant barbarities, President Grant would be compelled to interfere between the contending parties, if only in behalf and for the cause of humanity.

General Prim replied that he was himself personally willing to negotiate with the American authorities in the direction indicated by the ruler of France, but that Spain—his fellow countrymen at large—remained opposed to such a course.

Napoleon in reply advised Prim and the Spaniards to imitate in this case his own example, and give up Cuba, just as he had given up Mexico, before it was too late to do so with honor.

General Sickles has proposed a new plan of compromise on the Cuban subject.

Spain is in an intense state of excitement—blazing and boiling over, it may be said—on account of the news from Cuba, the reports from Washington and Paris, and the adherence of Minister Sickles in Madrid to the policy of sell or perhaps lose.

Cuban Deputies to the Spanish Legislature—More Reinforcements for Cuba.

By the Franco-American Cable.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—The *Official Gazette* of Madrid will shortly publish, by order of the Government, a decree summoning the Cuban deputies who may have been chosen according to the terms of the new constitution lately legislated in the Spanish capital to appear and take their seats in the National Cortes.

Five war vessels, with other vessels of the navy, are about to be despatched to Cuba. They will, it is said, sail at an early day.

The Royal Canvass and a Regency.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—The candidature of the Duke of Geneva, son of King Victor Emanuel of Italy, for the throne of Spain, continues to be discussed very earnestly here. His accession to the crown is regarded as probable. Should the plan be carried into effect the youthful King will be assisted by a regency, composed of the Duke de Montpensier, Marshal Serrano, and Rivero.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 18—11 A. M.—Consols for money 92⅞, and for account 93; 5-20's of 1862, 83½; of 1865, old, 82¾, and of 1867, 81½; 10-40's, 75; Railways quiet; Erie, 27⅛; Illinois Central, 94¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—11 A. M.—Cotton flat; uplands, 13d.; Orleans, 13¼d. The sales to-day will reach 5000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 18—11 A. M.—Fine Rosin, 17s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 18—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money; 92⅞ for account. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 83¾; 1865s, old, 82⅞; 1867s, 81⅝; U. S. 10-50s, 75. American stocks easier; Erie Railroad, 27¾; Illinois Central, 94¼; Great Western, 28⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—1 P. M.—Cotton is irregular; middling uplands, 12⅞@13d.; middling Orleans, 13⅛@13⅛d. The sales have been 5000 bales, 2000 of which were taken for export and speculation. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard, 75s. Common rosin, 5s.@ 5s. 3d. Turpentine, 26s. 3d.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Refined petroleum, 1s. 8d.

PARIS, Sept. 18—3 30 P. M.—The Bourse is better. Rentes 70f. 62c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 18.—U. S. Five-twenties, 82.

HAVRE, Sept. 18.—Cotton opens heavy for both on the spot and afloat.

THE HARVARD CREW.

Their Present Whereabouts—What They Did with Their Boat.

From the Boston Post, 17th.

The Harvard crew, or two of its number, Messrs. Fay and Loring, with a few friends, arrived here by the Old Colony and Fall River line yesterday morning. They left New York Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and were accompanied by the committee of the city government. The committee gave a sumptuous supper to the crew on the boat. Among the company was James Fisk, Jr., whose liberality and attentions to the noted young gentlemen were characteristic. Several hours were spent at the table. There were set speeches, but the occasion was mentionable for its sociability. The cars reached the Old Colony depot about 7 A. M. A crowd of Harvard students and others were waiting to welcome them, and there was a grand shaking of hands as soon as they stepped upon the platform. Mr. Loring went to Marshfield during the afternoon, where his family are staying, and Mr. Fay proceeded to his residence in the city. The reception tendered by the city of Boston to the crew, through the committee, was accepted by Mr. Loring in behalf of the crew; but he wished it to be deferred until Messrs. Lyman, Simmons, and Burnham, the rest of the crew, arrived. Alderman Baldwin at once acquiesced in Mr. Loring's wishes, and the reception will take place accordingly. Mr. Loring and Mr. Fay express themselves much pleased with the attention shown them by the committee, both while in New York and on their way here. The gentlemen return home in an excellent state of preservation, looking none the worse for the ordeal through which they passed in England. At last accounts Simmons was in Dresden, Germany; Burnham, the coxswain of the boat, Lyman, and Bass and Rice, spare men, were in Paris. All except Simmons are expected to return in about ten days. Simmons will remain in Germany three years. After the contest the Harvards presented their boat, in which they had held the Oxfords such good play, to the London Boat Club, for their many courtesies and kindnesses. The boys did not anticipate any public recognition of their services, but from that cause it is more agreeable to them, as exhibiting in a stronger light the gratification of their countrymen at their manly bearing and almost unsurpassed performance upon an English river.

CUBA.

The Policy of Grant's Administration.

A Washington despatch to the N. Y. *World* contains the following:—

The Cuban agents have quite deserted the capital; even the agent of the blockade runners, who used to get intelligence of engagements, has disappeared. Admiral Hoff's presence here has done not a little to dampen the ardor of the American friends of the revolutionists. The latter looks upon their so-called organized government as quite mythical. But this silence on the part of the various representatives of Cuba merely precedes a "dead set" which it is understood is to be made on the President and Cabinet. As soon as the President returns they are expected to get up an earnest appeal for moral support of some kind from the administration. No one expects the scheme, filtered through Sickles, for the purchase of Cuba, to succeed at Madrid, and hence something must done here to aid the cause of the revolution. From certain hints dropped within a day or two by an official in full confidence with the President, it may be safely prophesied that the administration will not take the slightest step towards the recognition of Cuban belligerents, but that the President will submit the matter wholly to the consideration of Congress in December, detailing at the same time his course in arresting Cuban expeditions which were fitting out in this country, and calling attention to the neutrality laws, which, by the dictum of the inaugural, he was bound to enforce, etc., and in this way throw all the responsibility of this much-vexed question into the hands of the Republican party in Congress. But even of the Republican party in Congress. there, at least in the Senate, the Cuban cause is likely to meet with a rebuff, for a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs has written there within a week that to recognize the belligerency of Cuba would be to yield the whole question involved in the settlement of the Alabama claims to England. Aside from this, it is said that a good deal of so-called information in support of the Cuban cause sent hence is made to order in this city, and will be exposed by the Spanish authorities when the time comes. But this may be a slander got up for a bad purpose.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

The Court sat to-day to dispose of habeas corpus cases.

JAMES HAGGERTY—HIS ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

The case of James Haggerty was called, and Mr. Brooke, his counsel, requested the Court to dispose of the writ of habeas corpus made two weeks ago for his discharge under the two-term rule, before proceeding to consider the rule filed by the District Attorney for his remand to the penitentiary to serve out an unexpired term to which he was sentenced in 1865 under a conviction for receiving stolen goods.

Judge Brewster said the Court were advising among themselves as to what disposition should be made of this writ.

Mr. Brooke then moved to strike off the rule granted at the motion of the District Attorney, and read his motion, which was based upon the ground that the pardon granted by the Governor upon the condition that Haggerty should forthwith leave the country was unconstitutional, the Executive having no power to make a conditional pardon.

His Honor said he could only consider this motion in the nature of an objection to the rule.

Mr. Mann, who in connection with Mr. Brooke represented the prisoner, said he desired to have this motion to strike off disposed of at once, and thought it the right of his client. When a writ of habeas corpus was presented for the discharge of a citizen from unlawful restraint, it came with bad grace from the District Attorney to arise and, simply because he had not prosecuted that citizen, to make a suggestion by which to prolong that unreasonable and unjust imprisonment. When any such suggestion was made by the District Attorney it should be, as with any other citizen, upon oath. He could not search a man's house without a warrant obtained by oath, nor could he obtain an injunction to stop the running of a stream that turned a mill, unless it was founded upon oath as to the truth of the complaint. Then why should the District Attorney embarrass a regular proceeding before the court, and seek to retain a citizen in prison, depriving him of his liberty, without an oath that what he alleged was true? And what right had their Honors to permit him thus to obstruct the course of a writ, allowed for the protection of the citizen, and issued according to the requirements of law? In all this clamor for the confinement of Jimmy Haggerty, the court should not lose sight of the rights of the citizen or the intent of the laws enacted for his protection; for the time was fast approaching when there would be no such points as now preached against Haggerty, to attempt a justification of the miserable plea to keep a suffering citizen under lock and key without law or reason, when deep constitutional lawyers, jealous of their liberties, would not look at a Haggerty, but would see only the action of this Court, so nearly affecting their dearest rights.

The District Attorney should be held to the strict rule that had always been maintained in such cases and compelled to base his proceedings upon oath; his bare word should not be received as sufficient in so important a proceeding; he declared that Haggerty had been pardoned upon condition, and had not fulfilled that condition; the prisoner said he had and his counsel maintained he had; then, no oath being made, who now was to be relied upon?

In addition to these remarks Mr. Brooke said that the rule of the District Attorney bringing forward the matter of the forfeited pardon was not judicially before the Court; for the authority of a case before Recorder Richard Vaux, in which Francis Wharton, then the Deputy Attorney-General for the city and county of Philadelphia, making a motion affecting the liberty of the citizen, was required to fortify his motion by affidavit.

Assistant District Attorney Hagert replied, that in his opinion these ideas of counsel for the prisoner were erroneous; for according to the old law the Attorney-General and his deputies were invested with the power of raising these questions before the court simply by suggestion, and by the terms of the act creating the District Attorney, the powers formerly held by the Attorney-General in criminal matters devolved upon the District Attorney.

Mr. Mann reiterated that the matter of the pardon was not before the court, and the prisoner was committed at the suggestion of the District Attorney, and therefore the motion ought to be stricken off.

Judge Brewster said that upon the motion to strike off he had but little if any difficulty. Whether the Court should take judicial notice of the prisoner's identity with the James Haggerty that was convicted and pardoned, he would not commit himself. The prisoner was in court, in his own person, asking his discharge under the two term rule.

While the discussion upon that right was going on, the District Attorney arose in his place and informed the Court that the prisoner in the dock was a convicted felon whose term of imprisonment had expired. If a mere citizen had informed him than an escaped convict was in the room, he would have felt it his duty to have remanded him. Indeed, he should not have had much hesitation about it. But the prisoner was in custody, not upon the suggestion of the District Attorney, but upon the commitment to answer certain bills of indictment, and not having been tried within four months, moved for his discharge.

Had he been pressed to an instant decision he would have felt constrained to have refused the motion, because the case had been continued from the last term. He might be in error, but as at present advised he thought he should have so acted. But he only wished to demonstrate that the prisoner was not committed upon the suggestion of the District Attorney, and was in custody only under the commitment of the magistrate to answer certain charges. He agreed with Mr. Hagert that the District Attorney possessed the powers formerly held by the Attorney General in criminal matters, and, therefore, his motion for the rule was regular. The motion to strike off was overruled, and the original rule was, therefore, before the court.

Mr. Hagert then offered in evidence the record of the prisoner's trial, conviction, and sentence of ten years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, on the 12th of December, 1865. William Taggert, detective, testified that he was a witness at the trial, and identified the prisoner as the man who was convicted on the 12th of December, 1865.

John S. Halloway, Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary, testified that on the 12th of December, 1865, he received into his prison the defendant, James Haggerty, on a commitment from this court, setting forth the conviction and sentence; he at once took his description, gave him a bath, and placed him in a cell. On the 29th of August, 1868, he received from Governor Curtin a conditional pardon for the prisoner, which he read to Haggerty by gaslight. The pardon was brought to him by John O'Byrne, Esq., at nine o'clock at night, and that gentleman said that, because of illness in the prisoner's family, he would wish him to be at once released.

Samuel Biddle, who was appointed keeper at the Penitentiary in January, 1866, testified that the prisoner, James Haggerty, was under his charge, occupying cell No. 303. He was discharged one night in the latter part of August, 1866.

John Kennedy, overseer of the Penitentiary, also testified that he had charge of the prisoner.

The District Attorney offered the papers on file in the Secretary of State's office in evidence. The defense objected to them on the ground that they were not material in this matter, the pardon alone being all that the court had to deal with.

The Judge said they were not evidence to impeach the pardon on the ground of fraud, no such allegation having been made by the Commonwealth; but he did deem them evidence, because the Governor had seen fit to recite them in his pardon, and also for the purpose of identifying the prisoner.

Among these papers was a recommendation and certificate of the prisoner's honesty, signed by Francis Lafferty, teamster for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in whose employ he had been before his conviction.

Here the testimony closed, and Mr. Mann said as no proof had been offered to the fact that the prisoner had not left the country, he presumed that the Commonwealth intended to rely upon the presumption that he did not comply with the condition because he was now in the country.

Mr. Hagert said this was true. To prove that the condition had been fulfilled, the following witnesses were examined on behalf of the prisoner:—

Patrick —— testified that he saw him the day after his pardon, and learned from him that he intended to leave the country, and shortly afterwards received a letter from him postmarked in Canada; but he could not swear that the letter was in the prisoner's handwriting.

John Avey testified—That he saw the prisoner at the depot at St. Catherine, Canada, in September, 1868; eight or nine months after that he saw him in New York city.

Here the evidence on this side of the question closed.

Mr. Hagert, opening the discussion of the case thus presented to the Court, said that the fact of the prisoner being a conditionally-pardoned convict was now beyond question, and the only points remaining for discussion were, whether a conditional pardon in this Commonwealth was valid, and whether the conditions of the pardon had been filled; which points he believed must be decided, the first affirmatively, and the second negatively. The pardoning power, before our independence, was exercised by the common law prerogative of the king; and after our independence, the power of the executive in this regard was derived from that of the crown. There was no doubt that the king could and did grant conditional pardons at common law; and as there had been no legislative innovations upon the common law on this point, the power of the Governor to issue such pardons was established. This has been decided by our Supreme Court in Wesley Flavelle's case and numerous other authorities which were cited. The objection to this was that this kind of pardon was a species of expatriation, but from this view he dissented; for the Executive said to the prisoner:—"I will give you your liberty if you engage to leave; otherwise I will retain you in prison; take your choice." The prisoner willingly and freely accepted the condition, and he was bound to fulfil it or forfeit the grant. Also, as to the construction of the grant, he believed it should be that the condition was a continuing one, and not to be complied with for an instant and then claim the benefit of the pardon, for this was made not only for the benefit of the prisoner, but likewise for the good of the community.

At the close of our report the argument had not been concluded.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 252, being an decrease of 29 from last week, and a decrease of 1 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 104 were adults; 148 minors; 196 were born in the United States; 50 were foreign; 6 were unknown; 18 were people of color; and 10 from the country. Of the number, 6 died of congestion of the brain; 9 of inflammation of the lungs; 17 of marasmus; 9 of typhoid fever; 6 of old age; and 9 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	6	Fifteenth	17
Second	12	Sixteenth	6
Third	7	Seventeenth	9
Fourth	8	Eighteenth	12
Fifth	9	Nineteenth	19
Sixth	7	Twentieth	18
Seventh	16	Twenty-first	2
Eighth	8	Twenty-second	7
Ninth	4	Twenty-third	7
Tenth	8	Twenty-fourth	12
Eleventh	5	Twenth-fifth	7
Twelfth	4	Twenth-sixth	16
Thirteenth	6	Twenty-seventh	7
Fourteenth	2	Twenty-eighth	2

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

An Ironclad Cuban Privateer in Boston Harbor—Spain Determined to Crush the Rebellion—Boutwell and Kelley at the Capital—The Gold Market.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Suspicious Iron-clad—Supposed to be a Cuban Privateer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Last night a party of Gay Head Indians went off to a steamer which had been lying to about two miles from land, and found her to be an iron-clad war vessel, carrying 18 steel guns; they were hailed, and gave the intelligence of the rest of the Cuban volunteers at New Bedford. While the captain was conferring with her officers in the cabin, they conversed with the steward. They reported, on reaching shore, that she was a Cuban privateer, and that they saw between decks a large body of men, the steward saying there were 3000. The steward also said her armor plating was four inches thick. A large schooner was lying alongside, the steamer meanwhile throwing off large volumes of smoke, as if to conceal the schooner. The steamer is thought to be of at least 1500 tons burden.

Political.

A Young Men's Republican Club was formed here last night.

A Schooner and Crew Safe.

The fishing schooner Wm. S. Sweet, before reported by the Associated Press as having been towed into Cape Porpoise, capsized and all hands (18) lost, arrived at Wellfeet last night, all well.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Excitement in Spain Regarding Cuba.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The State Department yesterday received a long despatch by the French cable from General Sickles, stating, among other things, that the policy of the United States with respect to Cuba has intensified the excitement in Spain, and induced more strenuous efforts upon the part of the Cortes to suppress the rebellion.

Boutwell Back and at Work.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Secretary Boutwell is at the Treasury Department this morning, attending to business.

Judge Kelley,

as representative of the Ways and Means Committee, had a long interview with him relative to public finances and taxation.

Personal.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Assistant Secretary Richardson will leave Washington to-night, to be absent two or three weeks.

FROM BALTIMORE.

What Has Been Done with the Public Moneys—Effects of Yesterday's Storm.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—John H. Barnes, the City Register, has made his report to City Council, replying to resolutions asking information regarding what disposition has been made of large sums of public money, amounting to over a million dollars belonging to the city's sinking fund. Barnes' reply is not yet published, but it is said that it covers the whole ground fully and satisfactorily.

During the thunder storm yesterday the lightning struck several places in the city and surrounding county, injuring some slightly and burning Ross Wyman's large barn, full of grain, hay, etc., five miles out.

FROM NEW YORK.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The gold market still remains strong, with moderate dealings and few fluctuations. Opening at 136⅛ it rose to ¾, and again to ⅝. The charge for carrying is 1-16@1-32. At the first call Governments were steady and unchanged. Stocks rallied slightly from yesterday's lowest quotations, but the feeling in the market is still weak and uncertain. Central touched 197; Northwestern 74¾; Fort Wayne at 87⅝ was strong and steady, and Pittsburg held its own at 105½; Reading stood at 94⅞. Foreign exchange is quoted at 107½ for prime bankers', and 106½ for commercial paper.

More Aid for the Avondale Sufferers.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—At an adjourned meeting to-day at the Astor House of railroad men, over $700 was deposited with the treasurer for the benefit of the Avondale sufferers. Many subscriptions were announced as not being complete. It was represented that the N. J. C. R. R. and News Company had collected $1200 from their employees towards the fund.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Cotton easier; 500 bales sold at 30½c. Flour easier, but more doing; sales of 1500 barrels State at $6@6·20; Ohio at $6·35@7; Western at $5·80@7; Southern quiet. Wheat dull; sales of 17,000 bushels at a decline of 1@2c.; winter red Western, $1·50@1·51. Corn declining, and 1@2c. lower; sales of 39,000 bushels new mixed Western at $1·12@1·14. Oats quiet and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 23,000 bushels new Southern and Western at 63@ 65c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $30·87½; prime, $27@27·62½. Lard quiet; steam, 18½@18¾c. Whisky dull at $1·16@1·18.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Stocks are weak. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 136⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 120½; do. 1864, do., 120½; do. 1865, do., 120½; do. do., new, 119½; do. 1867, 119½; do. 1868, 119; 10-40s, 109⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 57; Missouri 6s, 86⅛; Canton Company, 56; Cumberland preferred, 31; New York Central, 196⅞; Erie, 39; Reading, 94⅞; Hudson River, 178½; Michigan Central, 129; Michigan Southern, 96⅞; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 109; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187¾; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅞.

A Reported Defalcation.

QUEBEC, Sept. 18.—It is reported that P. P. Harris, manager of the Quebec branch of the Montreal Bank, and a broker named Anderson, have absconded with a large amount of funds of the bank, probably $150,000.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The features of interest were again centred to-day in the stock market, and the movement was to still lower figures. The Long Room throughout the hours of business was a scene of the greatest animation and excitement, the brokers swarming together in a close mass watching the varying fluctuations, which went up and down with the greatest rapidity, but down oftener than they went up, so that the day closed under another triumph for the 'bear' cliques. The movement which has thus carried down the list originated in the quarrel of the Lake Shore and New York cliques. When the Lake Shore party and the Vanderbilt party were negotiating for consolidation, the former, as it will be remembered, played false to the Central scheme, and made an alliance with Erie. The veteran Commodore is an unrelenting enemy. He bided his time. He waited until the Lake Shore party were loaded up with stock in the entrance of their plan of a continuation to New York by a third rail over the Erie road. He started the ball a week ago last Monday by throwing overboard all the Lake Shore stock held by the Central Company. The result was a 'break' of five to six per cent. This so staggered the market that the professional operators went short, and hammered the general list, the cliques in Northwestern and St. Paul also aiding the decline by sell ng the stock which they had bought to control the late elections. Pacific Mail in the miscellaneous list was easily susceptible of a 'bear' movement, and was also attacked. The demoralization extended and ran through out the list. The only shares in the active list which have at all resisted the decline are Chicago and Alton, Erie and Western Union. Ohio held out until to-day, and then gave way. The Vanderbilt stocks were easily brought out of the hands of weak holders. The usual margins have been wiped out, and report said this afternoon that several failures were to follow where stock houses had taken the risk of doing business below the regular figure. The market has been a 'bear market' for nearly two weeks. There was a reaction this afternoon on the expectation that prices had touched bottom. Indeed, the feeling just before the last board had greatly changed, and sunshine was breaking through the rifts in the clouds as if the storm were over; but it was only preliminary to a heavier outburst. The 'bears' came in at the top of the reaction and again showered the market with stocks. It is useless to attempt to assign any other reason for the decline than the harmony of the principal cliques in a 'bear' movement. Did it suit their purposes stocks could have gone up instead of down, so far as natural influences are concerned. Thus the money market was not stringent. It was fairly active at seven per cent., and gold interest was paid in some instances; but there is no activity sufficient to force the sale of stocks. Much as the market has gone off the natural "bulls are afraid or disinclined to buy, and so the situation was feverish and heavy to the end of business this evening."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Sept. 18, 1869.

There is quite a lively competition to-day among borrowers for bank favors, and the rates rule from 10 to 12 per cent. for the very best commercial paper in our market. There is a decided scarcity of currency here, and, as is invariably the case, the rates are so irregular and dependent upon so many circumstances, that it is a matter of some difficulty to quote the market intelligibly.

Call loans are quite steady at bank, and with good security are readily effected at 7 per cent. Notes are discounted for depositors on short time at 8 per cent.; but on the street the most favorable terms are 10 per cent. for the best signatures and 12 per cent. for extended contracts.

Gold is not so feverish as it has been, but it is quite strong at 136⅛, an advance of ⅛ on the closing premium of yesterday.

Government bonds are in good supply, but the absence of speculative feeling keeps down the market. Prices to-day up to noon exhibit no change.

The Stock market is active, but prices are unsettled. State loans were quiet, with sales of the War loan at 100¾. City sixes sold at 101 for the new issues. Reading Railroad was firmer, selling at 47⅜@48, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 56⅜; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 29.

In Canal, Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares no sales were reported.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	136⅛	10·35 A. M.	136⅜
10·02 "	136⅛	11·28 "	136⅜
10·03 "	136⅛	11·35 "	136⅜

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s W L Cp.	100¾	10 sh Mech Bk	32½
$1300 City 6s, New.	101	100 sh Read RR	47⅜
$3000 Pa R 1m 6s	99	100 do	47⅜
$2250 Leh Con L	81½	200 do	47·81
$123·50 Mor Cl Scp	64½	100 do	47⅜
10 sh Penna R	56½	100 do	47·44
50 do	56⅜	500 do	47⅜
100 do	56⅜	500 do	47⅜
50 do	56⅜	100 do	47⅜
100 sh Phil & E R	29	100 do	47⅜
200 do	29	100 do	47⅜
25 sh Leh Val R	56½	100 do	47⅜
32 do	56½	100 do	47⅜

AFTER BOARD.

$550 Pa 6s, 2 se	106½	200 sh Read R	48
$2000 Pa 6s W L Cp.	100¾	100 do	47⅜
$1200 City 6s, New	101	100 do	47⅜
$3000 C & A 6s, '75	91	200 do	47⅜
100 sh Ph & E R.	28¾	200 do	47⅜
100 do	30	200 do	47⅜
25 sh Oil C. & A R.	40	200 do	47⅜
1 sh Cam & Am R.	200	200 do	47⅜
85 wn	120½	400 do	47⅜
35 sh Penna R R	56½	100 do	47⅜
100 sh Read R. rg&i	47·56	100 do	47⅜
100 do	47⅜		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121@121¼; 5-20s of 1862, 121¼@121⅝; do., 1864, 120½@120¾; do., Nov., 1865, 120½@120¾; do., July, 1865, 119½@119⅝; do. 1867, 119½@119¾; do., 1868, 119½@119¾; 10-40s, 109⅞@110; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 109@109½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾; Gold, 136½@136⅝; Silver, 130½@132.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Sept. 18.—The shipping demand for Flour has entirely subsided, and there is only a limited inquiry from the home consumers, whose aggregate purchases to-day only reached 900 barrels, and included superfine at $5·25@5 62½; extras at $5·00@6·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·75; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana do. do. at $6·25@7·75; and fancy lots at $8@10, as in quality. Rye Flour is quiet at $6·37½. Corn Meal is not inquired after to any extent.

The Wheat Market is devoid of animation, but prices are steady. Sales of 20,000 bushels red at $1·50@1·55, the latter rate for choice Delaware, and 300 bushels Michigan amber at $1·60. Rye is quiet at $1 15 for Western. In Corn but little activity, and we notice sales of 1000 bushels choice Southern yellow at $1·20, and 5000 bushels Western mixed at $1·12@1·16, the latter for high mixed. Oats move slowly. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 60@ 63c. Barley and Malt are quiet.

Whisky is dull at $1·18@1·20, for wood and iron bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 18.—The steamer George Leary, from Baltimore, collided with a schooner near Norfolk to-day, in a fog, cutting away her bowsprit, etc. The steamer Geo. from Grisfield, ran into the schr W. F. Martien, and stove a hole in her side. The schooner was towed on the flats, where she will be repaired.

The Boston steamship ran aground on Lambeth Point, but got off at flood tide. The steamship Enterpe, from Galveston for New York, put into Norfolk to-day for coal.

(*By Anglo-American Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 18.—Arrived, steamship China, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....68 | 11 A. M.....73 | 2 P. M.....76

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, NewYork, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. barque Elgin, Healey, Port in the United Kingdom, via Wilmington, N. C., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Lizzie Bennett, McDevitt, New London, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr D. E. Wolf, Dole, Norfolk, do.
Schr Vraie, Mason, New London, do.
Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Reddington, Gregory, Portsmouth, do.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, Washington, do.
Schr Gen. Conner, French, Commercial Point, do.
Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, Wilmington, N. C., do.
Schr Chond, Seaman, Richmond,
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Nellie Ware (not Nellie Mowe), cleared yesterday for Bangor.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Passed two barques and one brig in the Bay, coming up.
Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, 36 hours from Washington via Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Mira, Dix, at this port yesterday from Ivigtut, reports 28 (not 38) days' passage to the Capes; left in port barque Sir Colin Campbell, to sail 31st Aug., and Augustina, to sail 20th Aug., for Philadelphia. 3d inst., off Cape Breton, during a heavy SE. gale, was boarded by a sea which stove main hatch into the hold, letting in a large quantity of water. After great exertion secured the hatches with sails, and worked five hours with both pumps before getting the water out; experienced none of the gale of the 8th inst., off George's Shoals.
Schr F. R. Baird, Gardner, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr C. B. McShane, Quigley, 8 days from Richmond, with mill feed and iron to captain.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, 5 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL IN NEW YORK.

From the N. Y. World.

Mr. Boutwell's visit to this city would have been one of the most sensible things he has done, if he had not come with an empty head, and made his stay so short. If he had a fertile, inventive mind, he would have visited this city, after his respite from official cares, with a fresh and tolerably matured policy on the chief questions pertaining to his department, and would have thought it a great advantage to submit his views to the consideration and criticism of the sagacious, practical men who daily breathe the atmosphere of commerce in its principal seat on this continent. Previous to his vacation, time enough had elapsed since his induction into office for a thorough acquaintance with the daily routine and ordinary workings of his department, and with the merits and demerits of the system he inherited from his predecessors. He had also had time enough to look into the financial systems of the leading commercial and debt-burdened countries, and to have formed a judgment of their excellences and defects. He had the materials needed for an intelligent survey of the situation; and the leisure of his vacation was opportune for the solution of the problems with which his official situation requires him to grapple. If he is to present a definite, comprehensive policy to Congress in his annual report, which he must begin to write within the ensuing two months, his vacation has given him the best opportunity he can have for giving that policy substance and shape. If he is floundering in the dark now, if he is groping after a policy now, he will sail his ship without rudder, compass, or chart during his whole financial administration. He will either announce a policy on the meeting of Congress in December, or his management of the Treasury will be a succession of makeshifts, and his department will drift at the mercy of circumstances.

It would be absurd for him to come to New York to get ideas; but the criticism of our leading merchants and bankers would be an invaluable aid in testing the soundness of such ideas as he had formed by his independent reflections. It is quite out of the beat of men engaged in the active pursuits of commerce to devise a financial policy for a nation; but their keen sense and practised perception are well fitted to detect the flaws, or judge of the soundness, of a policy which had been thought out by a fruitful mind. We do not expect the great body of skilled engineers and machinists to be inventors; but they are admirably qualified to judge a new invention and estimate its value and practical working. The suggestions made to Mr. Boutwell on Thursday by the bankers, sugar refiners, and the rest, were of the most trivial character, relating to the mere details and frippery of administration, touching only the bark and never penetrating near the core of any subject which they broached. But if the Secretary had made a speech at the dinner Thursday evening, and had put forth any great, or even any new and valuable ideas, he would have set the faculties of all the able men of the city at work, and might have spent a week here very profitably in listening to the criticisms and answering the objections of practical men in every walk of commerce. He would then have gone to Washington with a new stock of materials for maturing and perfecting the system which he ought to lay before Congress for its sanction. If the Secretary of the Treasury does not devise a policy, it is not likely that Congress will; for the great body of the members are better qualified for emendatory criticism than original thought, and there is no member of either house on whom it is specially incumbent, as it is on the Secretary of the Treasury, to master that class of subjects.

We have had no inventiveness in the Treasury Department since Mr. Chase was at the head of it; we are pursuing a system which has become inapplicable by a change of circumstances. Whatever may be thought of the merits of Mr. Chase's policy, it cannot be disputed that he had a policy; nor that it was formed early and carried the country successfully through the colossal expenditures of the war. There has not been a new idea in the Treasury Department since he left it, nor does there seem likely to be under the administration of a barren, mediocre man like Mr. Boutwell. Mr. Chase, in spite of his defects, exhibited a certain largeness of conception to the like of which the present Secretary can never expand his small, commonplace mind. In Mr. Chase's time, the Government was compelled to raise enormous sums by loans or fail in the war; and that officer had a quick insight into the problem that was set him. The chief thing was to find a sale for the prodigious amount of bonds with which the Government was flooding and glutting the market. He, therefore, undertook to enlarge the market by creating new demands for public securities. Objectionable as his policy doubtless was in some respects, it was adapted to this object. The new banking system had at least the merit of promoting the funding of the greenbacks by causing a demand for Government bonds which would not otherwise have existed. The revolution in the banking system of the country by which all the banks were required to secure their circulation by a deposit of bonds, enlarged the market and operated as a relief to the glut. The new banking system may not be a good one for supplying the country with a permanent currency; but it was certainly adapted to its immediate purpose of enlarging the market for bonds and tiding the Government over the embarrassments caused by the compulsory strain on its credit. At any rate, Mr. Chase had a well-marked policy, one easily and clearly understood, which served its temporary objects and prevented a collapse of the public credit when a collapse would have been fatal. His uninventive successors have kept the sails set in a calm as he set them to save the ship in a tempest, as if a total change of circumstances required no change of policy. Mr. McCulloch merely went on funding the debt—a task that was comparatively easy after the close of the war, when the limit of indebtedness had been reached, and capitalists were relieved of uncertainty as to whether indefinite issues of bonds might not so inundate the market as to render them all worthless. As soon as the war closed, foreigners thought it safe to buy, and a steady stream of bonds has since flowed to Europe. Mr. McCulloch's only suggestion—that of preparing for specie payments by reducing the volume of the currency—was too obvious to gain him any credit for originality, and too ill-timed to meet with success. So we have gone on till the fifth year after the close of the war in servile pursuance of a policy devised by Mr. Chase near its beginning, and adapted to temporary exigencies that have long since passed away.

There has been a universal feeling for the last three years that the country needs a new financial policy suited to the altered condition of affairs. The numberless crude projects that have been hatched in Congress, and stifled, bear witness to the dissatisfaction of the country and to the incompetency of Congress to solve the problem. Its solution is not the appropriate function of Congress, but of the head of the Treasury Department, if the department had a competent head. In England, the initiative is always taken in such matters by the proposer of the budget; the speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer answering, in most respects, to the reports of our Secretary of the Treasury. In this country, great financial exigencies have occurred but seldom, but the way through them has always been piloted by the head of the Treasury Department. At the beginning of the Government the policy was Hamilton's; at the beginning of the war it was Chase's; and we are not likely to have a sagacious policy now until we get a man of brains and boldness for Secretary of the Treasury. Neither Mr. Boutwell nor anybody else is any wiser for his visit to this city. There is no reason to suppose that he knows himself what he will recommend to Congress in his annual report.

CUBA—THE TIME FOR ACTION BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our European telegraphic news gives us a repetition of the old story of another triparite arrangement or coalition of the powers of Europe to secure the possession of Cuba to Spain. This time, it is said that England, France, and Austria have taken some action against the policy and views of the United States with regard to Cuba, and that in reply to a circular sent by Spain to the different nations, relative to the communication of the American Minister at Madrid, these great powers have answered favorably to "the rights of Spain." It has been said even that they will form a coalition for sustaining Spain in "her rights." All this comes, too, at the time when General Prim has been having interviews with the Emperor Napoleon. Then, as a supplement to this news, and in a certain way to give color of truth to it, we are informed by a Madrid journal that General Prim had sent from Paris a telegraphic despatch to the Spanish Government declaring that he would not hesitate at any sacrifice to subdue the insurrection in Cuba. Then, again, a portion of this news has been contradicted.

Now, the question arises, what do all these reports and this agitation signify or portend? Simply this, that the Cuban question has assumed an important character in Europe as well as in America, that Spain is troubled about it and looking round for support, and that it is fast culminating to a solution. It is the natural fermentation of ideas and interests on the subject on the eve of a crisis. Some of these reports, doubtless, are canards, or are manufactured from prejudice to the United States or for political purposes. Still there is at the bottom evident hostility to the mediation of the United States in Cuban affairs and to the proposed purchase of the independence of Cuba through our Government. But this talk about a tripartite coalition is nonsense. Neither France nor England, and, least of all, Austria, will go into any such Quixotic enterprise. Whatever the feeling or wishes of the Emperor Napoleon and the British Government may be with regard to the Cuban question, they will not risk any difficulty with the United States about it.

It will be remembered that a tripartite treaty of France, England and the United States to secure the possession of Cuba to Spain was proposed to this country during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, and that it was promptly and properly rejected by the United States. Times have changed greatly since that period. This mighty republic has developed a power and strength little dreamed of before. Napoleon burned his fingers too painfully in the imperial Mexican experiment to venture again upon any active interference in the affairs of America as in hostility to the American policy of the United States. England has too much at stake and is too wise to interfere, and she knows well enough that her interference would only arouse the American people and Government to more determined action in favor of the independence of Cuba. As to the talk of endangering or weakening our position on the question of the Alabama claims, that is a mere bugbear. We are in no hurry to settle these claims. We do not and shall not admit that there is any parallel between the action of the British Government in recognizing the belligerency of an integral portion of this republic, and any action that we may take in the case of a neighboring American people fighting to throw off the despotic yoke of a European power. The time must come when the opportunity will arise and we shall have the power to settle the Alabama claims in our own way. This bugbear will not deter the people and Government of the United States from sustaining Cuba and from carrying out a great and cherished American policy on this hemisphere. But if we may judge from the tone of the leading press of England, no effort will be made to frustrate the action of the American Government or to prevent Cuba from becoming independent. As to Austria, it is sheer nonsense to speak about her interference. The rumored tripartite coalition is a canard and an impossibility.

Spain may bluster and be foolish enough to send out to Cuba iron-clads and fresh troops, but she is not so stupid as to think of war with the United States should this country recognize the independence of the Cubans. She has enough to do at home, and no nation would lend her a helping hand. Not that we have much confidence in the wisdom of Spain; for she foolishly fought to the bitter end and ruined herself to no purpose in her wars with the South American colonies, and it is possible she may do the same in the case of Cuba. Nor is this country under any obligation to Spain to forego its policy towards Cuba; for during our civil war she proved herself unfriendly in joining at first the coalition against Mexico and republican institutions, and in her attempt to subjugate San Domingo, as well as in the war upon the South American republics. We have made a most liberal offer to Spain for the independence of Cuba, and wish to maintain friendly relations with her, but we owe her nothing—no considerations beyond these—and should study only our own interests, the cause of humanity and the progress and perpetuation of republican institutions on all American territory. Peru has set us an example in recognizing the independence of Cuba, and this great republic should not be slow in following it. Indeed, it is a question if our Government ought not to have been first and to have set an example to the other American republics. But the time has come and events have so culminated on this Cuban question that the administration will prove itself weak and lacking foresight if it does not at once take decisive action for the independence of Cuba. The public mind is ripe for it—the people expect it of the Government. Sooner or later the independence of Cuba must come, and delay on the part of the United States will only complicate the question and lead to more bloodshed and devastation on the island. Prolonged negotiations and red tape diplomacy can accomplish nothing. Prompt and decisive action by General Grant's administration is the only solution of the difficulty.

THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

From the N. Y. Times.

A waif from the sea brings us once more tidings of the ill-fated expedition which started to discover a northwest passage, under the leadership of Sir John Franklin. But if the paper which has lately been washed ashore answers to the description given of it in our despatches, it contains little if any information in addition to that which was obtained from the record discovered by Captain McClintock in 1859. From that Sir John Franklin was known to have died in June, 1847.

It takes us back nearly a quarter of a century to recall the preparations which were made for Franklin's last expedition. At that time very few doubted that he would be successful. The two vessels chosen for the work, the Erebus and the Terror, were provided with every appliance which foresight and a long experience of Arctic voyages could suggest. On the 19th of May, 1845, the little party set forth on their adventures, and two months afterwards a whaler saw the ships moored to an iceberg in Baffin's Bay. From this time the vessels and every man they contained were lost to the world. We have long known, and the paper just cast ashore confirms the fact, that Sir John Franklin had already been dead years and years when expeditions were sent out in the hope of rescuing him. But what became of the crew, 138 in number? It is very evident that they did not perish with the commander. The thought that they were still wandering about in vast and lonely regions, watching morning and night for some loophole of escape from their fearful captivity, induced men of all countries to assist in fitting out fresh exploring expeditions. Franklin had been ordered to return to England in 1847. We now know that before aid could have reached him he was dead. He must then have been in his sixty-first year at his death, and was probably little fitted to survive the hardships and privations which evidently fell upon the party. Why the ships were deserted we do not yet fully know, but we may easily conjecture the truth. They probably became locked in the ice, or were crushed as the huge floes accumulated round them. The crews went out upon the frozen sea in the hope of finding some succor. Year after year vague traces of them were heard of. Now a settlement of Esquimaux would relate that they had seen a company white men traveling together, "one of them with a telescope slung over his shoulders." Then the man with the telescope was no more seen, and the survivors gradually dwindled down, until the melancholy band seem to have given up all heart, and laid themselves down to die.

The American expeditions under Dr. Kane and Dr. Rae were those which did most to clear up the mysteries surrounding the fate of poor Franklin and his crew. One day they found the corpses of thirty-five persons and a quantity of articles belonging to them or to their friends. What a fate theirs had been! They tried to live by shooting wild fowl, but all their efforts seem to have failed, and there were signs about which led to the belief that the unhappy men had been driven to the dread resort of cannibalism! Whenever a white man strayed away from his companions, or halted behind from fatigue or sickness, he was set upon by the Esquimaux and despatched. After Dr. Kane's expedition, the idea that any of Franklin's party survived was abandoned, and Lady Franklin herself gave up the long and hopeless search in despair.

Of all the expeditions which ever sailed for these gloomy Arctic seas—the grave of so many gallant hearts—the one led by Dr. Kane resulted in the most useful discoveries, from a scientific point of view. He settled many undiscovered problems, and, we might have thought, did away with the necessity for future undertakings of the same character. But both here and in England the old fever for Arctic exploration occasionally breaks forth again. Dr. Hayes on this side, and Captain Sherard Osborne on the other, would gladly undertake to make fresh researches in a region where our race could never hope to bring the enormous forces of nature into subjection. Dr. Hayes is, indeed, actually on his way to the ice fields at this moment, although not bound on an enterprise of unusual magnitude. We should be sorry to discourage anything which tended to keep the desire for adventure and discovery alive in the minds of our people. Sailors, especially, *ought* to have a tinge of this craving in their nature. But if we could properly discourage any enterprise of the kind, it would surely be of an Arctic expedition that we should ask *cui bono?* The northwest passage!—does any one believe that it could ever be useful to man? It would be almost as reasonable for us to set to work again trying to discover the philosopher's stone, or the *elexir vitæ*. These are among the memorable "crazes" of mankind. By all means let us cherish in our navy a spirit of courage and daring. But the time has gone by when nations or Governments will consent to help men to throw away their lives in the pursuit of phantoms.

A DODGER WHO IS NOT VERY ARTFUL.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Hon. Asa Packer, candidate of the Pennsylvania Democracy for Governor, and Pennsylvania's candidate for President in 1872, has had an opportunity through one of the *Sun's* omnipresent reporters to spread his political opinions before the world. The exhibition filled three of our ample columns.

This ponderous document is remarkable in many particulars, but especially in its careful avoidance of leading measures, and its dreary non-committal tone. It undertakes to discuss the whole range of political topics, but does not express a decided opinion upon any question. The contrast which it offers to the utterances of Mr. Packer's rival aspirants—Mr. George H. Pendleton, or Mr. John Quincy Adams, or Chief Justice Chase—is deeply marked, and, we are bound to say, is not creditable to the Pennsylvanian. In fact, Mr. Packer's sentences are more noteworthy for the concealments they attempt than for the declarations they convey. A poorer show for so big a programme we never witnessed.

Judge Packer opens his interview with our reporter by pleading ignorance of political issues in general. If this ignorance is real, then certainly he is disqualified for the management of public affairs. If it is assumed, which is more likely, the assumption betrays a cowardly spirit and a weak mind. On the great and pregnant questions of the tariff, finance, negro suffrage, the fifteenth amendment, reconstruction, the Eight-hour law, and woman's voting, we know just as little now of Judge Packer's ideas as we knew before. And this, too, from no omission on the part of our reporter, who certainly did not fail to bring the whole list before him. It is possible Judge Packer flatters himself that he dodges these points with adroitness. He certainly has dodged every one of them, and the public will see the fact as clearly as if they were looking for it. Indeed, the only credit he can hope to derive from the interview is that of an artful dodger; but we fear that his art will be thought very bungling and unsatisfactory.

When it was suggested to the Judge that the records made him out a protectionist and a statesman of the same school with the Hon. Horace Greeley, he dodged by replying that our reporter was at liberty to infer what he pleased. On the fifteenth amendment he goes off into an elaborate dissertation about State rights, utterly ignoring the main question, and carefully covering up his own views respecting the character of that measure. On negro suffrage he is equally afraid to express his sentiments, hiding behind the same thin and well-worn fence. Even in regard to woman's suffrage he branches out in an evasion, and gives us Solomon's description of a virtuous woman, which is, of course, wholly foreign to the subject.

As to the Eight-hour law, Judge Packer tells us what he has always been and always will be, pretty much as Andy Johnson used to rehearse the story of his own rise from the rank of a village alderman to the highest station; but he says not a word about the merits of the law. On finance also he has no individual opinion, but dodges behind some glittering generalities of Jackson and Jefferson, uttered when we had a trifling debt and no greenbacks. He likewise pretends to be entirely ignorant of the celebrated letter of General Rosecrans; and when our reporter proposes to read it to him, he begs off on the pretense of a fear of infringing on the sacred hours of the Sabbath. We wonder what his opinion on Sabbath laws would be? But even on that subject he carries his timidity so far that he is afraid to say whether General Grant violated the Pennsylvania statutes or not in fishing for trout on a Sunday in August.

But it is useless to trace those evasions further. It is the same throughout the whole interview, and on all the important issues. Packer dodges systematically, and should now dodge out of sight. The American people don't want him; and we fancy the majority against him in October will not vary much from 10,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ATTENTION, REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES!

ORDER No. 1.—The Club will assemble at Headquarters, FIFTH and LIBRARY Streets,

SATURDAY EVENING, 18th inst.,

at 7 o'clock, sharp, for Parade.

Equipments can be purchased at the Hall on Saturday

The Club will countermarch in front of the Union League.

By order. GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr., Marshal.

JOSEPH K. McCAMMON, CALEB B. KIMBER, } Ass't Marshals. 9 17 2t

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 9 4§

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE & ALLEN, Agents, 9 2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.—Opening of DUTTON'S NEW PIANO ROOMS, Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street. Chickering Pianos. Immense Reduction in Prices and Introduction of the One Price System. Great Success of the New Price List in New York and Boston. Strict justice to all purchasers by means of the ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES, and unalterable New Price List. WILLIAM H. DUTTON, 9 7 1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

☞ J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros.' Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

☞ JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la mananna y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.

Office Hours—8 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 29§

WINES.

H.E R MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS—Pronis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of

BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Dealer In Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the bes imported.

Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the bes of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$300,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$308,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
35,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	34,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900.00
$1,109,900	Par. Cost, $1,093,604·26.	Market value, $1,130,335·25
	Real Estate	26,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,173·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $2156. Estimated value	1,813·0
	Cash in bank	$116,150·08
	Cash in drawer	413·65 116,563·73
		$1,647,367·60

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards.	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000

$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen.

For all further information address

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$300,000·00

Cash Assets, July 1, 1869, $513,279·23.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McIlvaine,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 609 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $250,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keasler, Jr.,
Francis N. Buck,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, $500,000.

Assets.....$2,350,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
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MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES,

INSURANCE AGENTS,

FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

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POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA,

A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE,

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,

Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,

6 27 s3m PHILADELPHIA.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3§

THE LYCEUM, NO. 1, CONTAINS THE names, subjects, and terms of over two hundred of the best LECTURERS, MUSICIANS, and READERS of the country, with valuable advice to LYCEUM COMMITTEES.

Specimen copy sent on receipt of stamp, by JAMES REDPATH, Boston, Mass. 9 11 s 4t

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,

FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.

WOOD MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.

A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Pomological Convention and the Horticultural Fair wound up last evening with a grand banquet.

—The Democracy held a ratification meeting last night.

—The Washington Fire Company, of Paterson, N. J., arrived in this city last night, about 7 o'clock, at the depot in West Philadelphia, where they were received by the members of the Hope Hose Company and representatives from other companies. They were accompanied by the Paterson Brass Band, and had with them their steamer, which was decorated with flowers and drawn by two spirited horses. After arriving, they formed into line and marched from the depot to Chesnut street, over the bridge, and down Chesnut to Third, down Third to Walnut, up Walnut to Sixth, down Sixth to Christian, down Christian to Third, up Third to Pine, and thence to the Hope Hose house.

—The Teachers' Institute held its quarterly meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Musical Fund Hall. The programme included choice selections of music, recitation by Mr. J. B. Roberts, an address on the "Duties of Teachers," by Professor G. W. Fetter, and one on "Teaching," by Professor John S. Hart, principal of the New Jersey State Normal School.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136¼.

—The Legislature of Colorado will have a clear Republican majority.

—The freight depot of the Pittsburg Railroad, at Cleveland, was burned yesterday.

—Mr. J. D. Cameron, it is rumored, has no chance now to be appointed Secretary of War.

—The condition and equipments of all our navy yards are to be inspected by Commodore Melancthon Smith.

—During a thunder storm at Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday night, two or three houses were struck by lightning.

—Spatz & Gesseters' cigar factory, at Carlinsville, Ill., has been seized for violation of internal revenue laws.

—Page & Kilburne's shingle and box factory, at St. Louis, was burned yesterday. Loss $30,000, and insurance $10,000.

—It having been rumored in Washington that the tax on whisky was to be increased by the next Congress, the rumor is now denied.

—The Treasury Department is now prepared to furnish stationery to Custom Houses, from the Treasury Printing Department.

—J. H. Sherman is on trial in Washington, for the theft from the Treasury Department of twelve thousand dollars in unsigned notes.

—It is probable that the Workingmen's party of Maryland will unite with the Republicans, and thus make strong opposition to the Democracy.

—Washington officials estimate that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, the receipts of the Government will exceed the expenditures by a hundred millions of dollars.

—The House Committee on Ways and Means will meet in Boston on October next, to confer with the New England merchants and manufacturers on the subject of the tariff.

Foreign Affairs.

—The remains of Lady Palmerston were buried at Westminster yesterday.

—Peter Mark Roget, the author, died in London yesterday at the age of ninety years.

—The Liberals of North and South Germany propose to unite and become one party.

—The King of Italy has given his assent to the Duke of Genoa becoming King of Spain.

—After spending a week at Voslau, Mr. Jay, United States Minister to Austria, will take up his residence at Vienna.

—The London *Telegraph* says editorially that if the United States recognize the Cuban patriots they will place themselves in the wrong on the Alabama claims.

—The London *Star* thinks that if the Cubans are to be guaranteed freedom and religious liberty by Spain, they ought also to be allowed to live and enjoy the boon.

—A National Tenants' League has been organized at Cork, for the benefit of farmers, who, at a meeting at Cork yesterday, demanded perpetuity in land tenures, the placing of rents on a fixed basis, and the abolition of distress for rent.

—The Indian mail steamer Carnatic has been wrecked on an island in the upper part of the Red Sea. Five of the passengers, nine of the crew, and fifteen natives are all missing, and are supposed to be drowned. The mails and cargo were lost.

—A despatch from Madrid says that since Minister Sickles has sent telegrams stating that the over-excited state of the Spanish people forces the Government to continue the war in Cuba, the Cabinet at Washington have become more conciliatory towards Spain.

—Mr. Chadwick, speaking before the Statistical Congress at the Hague, said that the cost of the standing armies in European States weakened the countries more than the payment of the cost of the American Rebellion did the people of the United States, now that the soldiers had resumed peaceful avocations.

Attempted Assassination of Detective Brooks—Arrest of a Distiller.

—At the Central Station yesterday, James Atwell (distiller) had a hearing on the charge of being accessory before the fact to the attempt to murder Revenue Detective James J. Brooks.

Dr. S. Wier Mitchell sworn—I visited Mr. Brooks to-day. He is much in the same condition he was when I was examined a few days ago; he is doing very well, but is not yet out of danger.

Cross-examined—He complained of pain yesterday, and was confined to his bed.

Lewis Wood sworn—I reside at No. 133 Pine street; I know Mr. Atwell; I have seen John Keenan and have been in his place of business; on the Saturday before the Monday on which Officer Brooks was shot I was in Keenan's store in the morning; I had been there previously; on Saturday morning George Keenan and his brother were there; I saw persons in the store on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; Mr. Stanton, Mr. Atwell, and three others I did not know; I've seen Mr. Atwell and Mr. Stanton since and one man in the prison; I went there with a Mayor's officer and identified the man (Robert Hamilton) as one of the persons I saw in the store of Mr. Keenan; Mr. Atwell, when in the store, asked for some money; young Mr. Keenan gave him several notes, and then Mr. Atwell said, "Come, let's take a ride," and they went out; I saw a pistol in Mr. Keenan's store; it was loaded; after I was at the store on Saturday, Mr. Atwell gave me a card to come to his distillery, and show him a process to "age" whisky; I reached the store about half-past 9 or 10 o'clock; Mr. Atwell and Mr. Stanton were there; Mr. Atwell took me into the distillery and up stairs, and he showed me tubs to make the experiment in, and I told him they would not do; I then noticed that the distillery was shut up, and Mr. Atwell said that Brooks had done it; I went away and returned at half-past 4 or 5 o'clock the same day; Mr. Atwell was not in, but came in soon; he said the vessels were not ready; Mr. Atwell then went up an alley and returned with a man, the same man I saw in prison; Mr. Atwell called him up and counted out money, and said, "There is $25 for you;" the man said, "That is not enough;" Mr. Atwell said he would get more on Monday; the man had a pistol in his pants pocket; the man said, "Never mind, we'll get him out of the way;" some one was standing against the lamp-post, and Mr. Atwell gave him a watch and chain, and said, "You keep that;" Mr. Atwell then went out and came in with another man, and he gave him a glass of whisky; the man had a bluish coat on, torn in the back; I have seen it since—(coat shown)—that is the one; I waited a few minutes and Mr. Atwell walked off with the man he gave the watch to; I was at Keenan's store on Monday; saw a man there I saw in prison yesterday; I saw Atwell on Tuesday; he asked me if I'd heard of the shooting of Brooks; I said do; he answered the ——— is shot; I asked him if he was the man who seized the distillery, and he said he did not know; he further said he'll not live long, and we'll run whisky soon; in the course of a previous conversation, Mr. Atwell said Brooks would not close another distillery; the two men were at the distillery.

Benjamin E. Harper sworn—I am Deputy Collector of the Fourth District; James Atwell's distillery was seized on the 18th of August by James J. Brooks; the seizure was for removing four barrels of whisky bearing fraudulent inspection marks, and for other reasons.

Albert L. Magilton sworn—I am Deputy Collector of the First District; four barrels of whisky were seized at Mr. Keenan's store on the 18th of August; judging from the marks upon them they came from Mr. Atwell's distillery.

Detective Gordon sworn—I went to prison with Mr. Wood; I had a note from the Mayor, and I remained down stairs and Mr. Wood went in company with one of the keepers up stairs; I saw the keeper open two cell doors, and I then saw him at the cell in which Hamilton is.

At this point Mr. Hagert said that he had no further evidence then to offer, and he should ask that a day be fixed for a further hearing.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Its Improvements—The East Wing—Tower—Main Building.

The changes that were in progress in the buildings of Lafayette College, Easton, at the time of the last commencement, are resulting in great improvements. The proposition to extend the main building was made about three years ago, and a plan was prepared by John McArthur, Jr., of this city, who suggested the erection of two wings, to be connected with the main structure by intermediate towers.

The first imperative need, two years ago, was additional dormitories. Four Students' Homes were erected, and designated (beginning at the west) Blair Hall, Newkirk Hall, Martien Hall, and Powell Hall. The cost of constructing the three latter have lately been assumed by the gentlemen whose family names they bear. The "Eastonian Building Fund" became available for the east wing. The wing—perhaps its future name may be "Eastonian Hall"—is 35 by 65½ feet. A hall 20 feet high, covering the entire surface of the building, fills the first floor, the entrance being from the tower at the side. It may be used temporarily as a general assembly room until the chapel is built, but is intended ultimately to contain the cabinet of geology. It is wholly surrounded by a gallery six and a half feet in width, twelve feet above the floor, so that the entire wall surface is available for shelving, to display the collections just commenced to be gathered. The further extension of the mineralogical cabinet, to which eleven thousand specimens have been added within the past three years, may also demand part of the space.

Between the main and second stories, hollow panels in the exterior surface relieve the wall from dulness; they are faced with moulded iron tablets. The next floor contains four rooms; one 32 by 34, for classes in Mechanics and Experimental Philosophy, under the tuition of Prof. James W. Moore, M. D.; and one in the south front to be used as the President's room. The upper story affords a room 65 by 33 feet, for classes in mechanical drawing, well lighted, as required for this use, by 13 windows. For no purpose more than this has additional space been absolutely demanded. Instruction cannot well be given, nor neat drafting be executed, in apartments designed for other occupations, where jarring and dust must continually be encountered.

The floors derive their chief support from three wrought-iron girders, thirty-five feet long, eleven inches deep and half an inch thick, stayed by being bolted between iron side-girders. The corners are faced with sandstone quoins from the Hummelstown quarries, in Lebanon county. Fixtures for gas and hot air extend through the edifice.

The tower that connects this wing with the centre contains a spiral staircase, and is 14 by 24 feet, rising 70 feet from the paved area. Its dormant roof is supported by a pointed light iron railing. The windows are germinate, set in arched panels. The belfry is of the Norman order, enclosed. In it swings the old "Holbrook" bell, which ought now to be relieved from its long service by substituting a college monitor of sweeter tone and heavier weight. One of the first gifts to Cornell University was a chime of bells, the donation of Miss McGraw, a lady who resides so near as to share in the daily enjoyment of their melody.

The main building has been so "reconstructed" as to remove every trace of its antiquity. A Mansard roof has enlarged the students' rooms on the fifth floor, and made them the most commodious in the edifice. With the widely-extended view that they command they offer an attractive home to the students who tenant them. A bread doorway and a beautiful covered portico at the chief entrance; a heavy cornice of the Doric order, surrounding the whole building and the wing, and the insertion of a free stone water-table between the first story and the principal floor, with a thorough painting, within and without, have obliterated the less desirable features of increasing age. The inner stairways, worn with nearly forty years of continual treading, have given place to a substantial cylinder staircase, with steps of oiled North Carolina pine, and railing of oiled black walnut, too elegant to invite the vandal touch of the school-boy knife or of the defacing pencil.

The macadamized drive located by Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik Marvel!") has begun to display its winding course near the Students' Homes. The cottage built on the eastern part of the tract presented by John I. Blair will be ready for the occupancy of Professor Youngman next month. This, added to the cost of the fourteen buildings already adorning the college premises, increases the value of the real estate to $200,000. The pecuniary resources of the institution may amount to $340,000 more; beside which it possesses fine collections in the natural sciences, and apparatus of much value in the line of chemistry, astronomy, and metallurgy.

The good repute of the students of Lafayette, and their marked success in obtaining positions in life; the great increase in the number in attendance; and the distinction and devotedness of its Faculty, with its bright prospects of continued growth in importance and usefulness, may well cause all our community to rejoice in the prosperity of Lafayette College, and use their endeavors to promote its interests.

The "Bourgeois" of Paris.

Among my friends is a melancholy philosopher who sheds tears at every measure that has been adopted within the last ten years for the overturn of time-worn and decayed institutions. When he has an errand to go, he is very careful in choosing the darkest streets, where the pavement is continually damp; the good old man then thinks himself in "his own Paris." He clings tenaciously to the customs and practices of what is styled the "good old times." The very mention of the word "progress" gives him convulsions, seeing, as he does, in progress nothing more than pernicious changes, and he is an enemy of motion.

When I meet him in the street he rushes toward me, presses my hands, and, embracing me, says, in a voice smothered by tears, "Everything is passing away, my dear friend, oh, everything!" This melancholy refrain has, among other faults, that of not being quite new.

"Yes," I reply, in a tone of indifference, "it is true; everything is passing away, and so are we; all things are changing and renewing, yet I do not see why we should be inconsolable on that account."

The friend of whom I speak is a *bourgeois*, and, on understanding him, his lamentations will not be taken amiss. The genuine *bourgeois*, as known to those who lived from 1820 to 1840, was a unique being, suiting his name so well that it was a question whether he had been invented for it or the name for him, of which but very few specimens exist to-day.

The Parisian of the class referred to was a retail dealer in linen or laces, always wore the same coat (chesnut color, with yellow buttons), and carried a silver-headed cane, received from his uncle on the completion of his apprenticeship behind the counter. His spouse was a mighty woman; his servant girl, Jeannette, had a mouth stretching from ear to ear when she laughed; his daughter was always christened Marie. He was a humble citizen, proud of being a Frenchman, and looking with contempt on everything foreign. Sometimes he would enter the National Guard, which procured him great consideration in the district where he lived, and gave him an opportunity of having his portrait painted in his uniform to hang up in the sitting-room. In matters of religion he was somewhat of a skeptic, being a believer in Voltaire and several other great men, and doffing his hat whenever their names were pronounced. He had his convictions and his prejudices, too, and it was impossible to turn him aside from an opinion. He read his paper carefully, from the heading to the editor's name on the last page, and did not doubt for a moment that every line contained therein was true as the fact of the sun's rising in the east and setting in the west. His ambition was moderate; he dreamed of being independent at fifty, with an income of seven or eight thousand francs, and it made him shudder to think of the enormous risks incurred by those who were daily speculating at the Bourse. His amusements, too, were modest. A good breakfast on Sunday, in the company of his friends, was his delight, and, according to the season of the year, he invariably brought with him either a melon or some caviar, which was always received with loud cheers. While eating of the dessert, he would venture to relate a little joke or anecdote, his wife never failing to blush and look sharply at him. In summer, he might be met in the woods environing Paris, red, dripping with perspiration, marching ahead of his family, laden with a basket of eatables, happy.

The citizen must not, however, be confounded with Monsieur Prudhomme. That type is of a later origin. Monsieur Prudhomme speaks, makes long perorations, tyrannizes over his wife, bores his friends, has his secrets, and is, in fact, an altogether different character.

The true *bourgeois* still has his historiographer. It is Paul de Kock. How droll his scenes and pictures are! Paul de Kock's *bourgeois* regularly loses his wig, and can never find his pocket-handkerchief when he needs it. But what has become of the world? The old *bourgeois* has disappeared; opposite my house lives a butcher, whose wife plays the piano and sings, and his son is a student at the Polytechnic Institute.

"All things are passing away!" so often says my friend—perhaps the last *bourgeois*.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....5 48 | MOON SETS.....3 31
SUN SETS.....6 04 | HIGH WATER.....12 14

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JOHN O. JAMES, C. E. DUBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer E. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Ital. barque Assunta, Lauro, Liverpool, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Barque Emma C. Litchfield, Crockett, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
N. G. barquentine Peter, Leinau, Barbados, Workman & Co.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Ware, Bangor, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr F. Satterly, Stetson, Savannah, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Zoyla, Crowell, Roxbury, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr John Burley, Sanders, 5 days from Providence.
Schr W. S. Mason, Lacey, 2 days from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, from Boston.
Schr L. Blew, Buckalew, from Boston.
Schr H. W. McColley, Hubbert, from Lynn.
Schr Ann Twibill, Edwards, from Derby.
Schr G. A. Twibill, Logley, from Norrich.
Schr J. Hay Hathaway, from Providence.
Schr Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, from Providence.
Schr Fred Gay, Lakeman, from Ipswich.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 18.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—
David Heikle, with pig iron to L. Wheeler & Co.
Harry, with lumber to Taylor & Son.
Golden Eagle, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Gen. Seigel, with bark to T. & A. C. Williams.
J. R. Carver, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
W. A. Simpson, with lumber to C. P. Wainwright & Co.
Star Spangled Banner, with lumber, for Wilmington.
R. W. Buck, with lumber, for Brooklyn.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
LEWES, Del., Sept. 18.—Barque Clara, from Philadelphia for Rotterdam; brig Maggie, do. for Belfast, Ireland; schr Martha, do. for Bangor, together with all the fleet before reported, are at the Breakwater this evening.
Wind E.NE. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.
Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 16th inst.
Barque Sarah Payson, Dakin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Ardrossan 2d inst.
Brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, hence, at Sierra Leone 7th August—all well.
Brig Wm. E. Sawyer, Wallace, for Philadelphia, cleared at Stonington 17th inst.
Brigs Annandale, Warren, hence for Boston, and C. H. Kennedy, Staples, hence for Portland, sailed from Holmes' Hole 16th inst.
Brig Hattie S. Bishop, Webber, hence, at Portland 18th instant.
Schrs Isaac Rich, Crowell; J. S. Meniton, Crowley; and E. B. Wheaton, Weaver, hence, at Boston 16th inst.
Schr Sahwa, Kelly, hence for Boston, at New York 16th instant.
Schr J. Cadwalader, Steelman, hence, at Salem 14th instant.
Schr Jas. Veldren, Cavalier, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 14th inst.
Schrs Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, and M. Reinhart, Cherry, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 15th inst.
Schr Magnet, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 15th inst.
Schr Pathway, Haley, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 14th instant.
Schr Virginia, Small, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portsmouth, N. H. 14th inst.
Schrs John S. Detwiler, Grace; Golden Eagle, Howes; and Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 15th inst.
Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 16th instant.
Schr Edward Ewing, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 14th inst.
Schr Lucy B. Ives, Bowditch, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 15th inst.
Schr Ceres, Trefethen, from Dover, N. H., for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 14th inst.
Schr Mary W. Hupper, Hupper, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport A. M. 15th inst.
Schr Mary Johnson, Phinney, hence, at New Bedford 15th inst.
Schr Evabelle, Barrett, hence, at Marblehead 14th inst.
Schr A. Denike, Crane, hence, at Boston 15th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
The Spar Buoy to mark the entrance to Rockaway inlet (which was carried away from its position by the late storm), has been replaced.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE LATEST AND BEST.

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

(EASY TERMS).

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing, and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable Family Sewing Machine ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements, is very light running, and it is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the Office of

The Parham Sewing Machine Company,
No. 704 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 imrp PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS DEPOSITED at RETTEW'S LOAN OFFICE, formerly northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to pay charges on the same at No. 28 N. FLEVENTH Street, or they will be sold at public sale on MONDAY, September 27, instant. 9 16 10t*

BOARDING.

BEAUTIFUL SUIT OF ROOMS ON Second Floor, private bath, etc. Private table if desired. Also, two other rooms, at No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 9 17 5t*

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with gas and bath. Apply at No. 32 N. FIFTEENTH Street. 9 17 2trp

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A BINDER.

ARTISTE DES MODES,

1101,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

This opportunity is taken to announce that I have just returned from Paris and London, with the latest FALL FASHIONS. These designs being personally selected and modelled from the greatest novelties, and trimmed in a superior style, will open

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869,

With French and English Dresses, Cloaks, Mantelettes, Sleeves, and Children's Costumes, Robe de Chambre and Breakfast Dresses.
Dress and Cloak Making in every variety.
Wedding Trousseaux furnished at short notice and reasonable prices.
Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry, newest style of Jet, Gold and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered. Hair Bands, Combs, and Regal Nets.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings, the most tasteful that are to be found in the French metropolis, wholesale and retail.
Bridal Veils and Wreaths.
Kid Gloves, 75 cents and $1 00 per pair.
Exclusive Agents for MRS. M. WORK'S celebrated system for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, etc. 3 6 stuth1

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869.
The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.
Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.
Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue) and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.
Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS.

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving a large and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of all the celebrated makes of

Black Doeskins and Cassimeres

That come to the country, [3 28 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.

No. 1128, 20 by 127. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT, No. 448 N. SECOND STREET, desirable Store and Dwelling with 10 rooms, in good condition, next to Stoddart's dry goods store. Good stand for any business. Rent reasonable.
SAMUEL T. FOX,
9 16 3t* NINTH and CALLOWHILL.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY TRIPS UP THE DELAWARE.—The splendid and commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH street wharf at 8 o'clock, and Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 8½ o'clock A. M., for Florence Heights and White Hill, touching each way at Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Robbins' wharf; returning, leaves White Hill at 4:45 P. M., and Bristol, 5:45. Fare each way, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. 7 3 stf

SUNDAY TRIPS.—THE SPLENdid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will leave Philadelphia (Chesnut street wharf) at 1½, and 6 o'clock P. M.; Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Burlington and Bristol. Touching at Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 8½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. 7 3 stf

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—A steamer leaves Fairmount for Falls of Schuylkill EVERY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES during the day. Steamers run every day in the week. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company exchange tickets with the boats. 8 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:50 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the warerooms of BLASIUS BROS.,
27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO-FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
7 24 stuth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.
8 2 6

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—
No. 4 65, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4909, 500, " " 5, 1864.
[illegible], [illegible], " " [illegible], 1864.
8271, 8260, " November 30, 1864.
$4560, in name of JOHN H. B LATROBE, in trust.
AUSTIN & OBERGE,
9 9 thu3w No. 533 WALNUT Street.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW STYLES
OF
CARPETINGS,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 6 1m Two doors below Ninth, south side.

CARPETINGS
AND
OIL CLOTHS.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
9 9 wsm17trp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING PATENTS
FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 9 17 1m

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH street).
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth5

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.
FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.
Send for pamphlet on Patents.
3 4 thstu5 CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17, 1869.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 20th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Twelfth street, commencing at Arch street, and extending northward to the south line of Cherry street; Twenty-second street, from the sewer in Pine street to the south side of Lombard street; Twelfth street, from the sewer in Filbert street to the south side of Silver street.
The above sewers to be constructed of bricks, circular in form, with inside diameters of three feet, and with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1869. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor shall be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.
Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1869. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.
All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation unless by special contract.
9 17 2t MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, August 30, 1869.
Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
J. F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1024 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
6 15 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Cemetery Ticking, etc., No. 252 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm3

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
(CHESNUT Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.)
MISS LAURA KEENE.....SOLE LESSEE
OPENING NIGHT
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1869.
Entirely Altered and Reconstructed in every Department, combining all the
MODERN AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN IMPROVEMENTS.
A NEW AUDITORIUM,
With a perfect view of Stage and Audience,
PRIVATE BOXES, ORCHESTRA CHAIRS,
ORCHESTRA STALLS, AND DRESS CIRCLE,
Decorated with
CRIMSON VELVET AND SATIN,
And Upholstered with
PATENT ELASTIC SPONGE.
THE LARGEST SEATS IN AMERICA.
NEW CHANDELIER, with Crystal Hangings,
CRAYONS AND CHROMOS,
PENDANT SHELLS AND TRAILING VINES,
NATURAL FLOWERS AND FERNS,
Serve to give an air of
BEAUTY AND REFINEMENT
WITH HOME-LIKE COMFORT,
Never before equalled in America.
The Inaugural Performance will be
THE MARBLE HEART;
OR,
THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.
In which
MISS LAURA KEENE
And the New Company will appear.
Stage Manager.....Mr. Vining Bowers
Conductor of Orchestra.....Mr. Mark Hassler
Prompter.....Mr. F. O. Savage
Stage Machinist.....Mr. Thomas F. Blackwood
Costumer.....Mr. G. Stanton
Business Agent and Treasurer.....Mr. J. T. Donnelly
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Circle, 75 cents; Secured Seats in Orchestra Circle, $1; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Secured Seats in Dress Circle, $1; Private Boxes, holding family party of seven, $10.
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7. Overture at 7½. Curtain rises at 8.
SALE OF SEATS FOR OPENING NIGHT will commence on Saturday, September 18, at 9 o'clock A. M. 9 17 2t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, S

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1869.

REGISTER YOUR NAMES.

Our readers should bear in mind that Monday is the last day that the Assessors appointed by the Board of Alderman will sit for the purpose of placing the names of voters upon the extra assessment list. It is the duty of every voter to see that his name is registered in order to avoid difficulty at the polls, and those of our readers who have not attended to the matter ought to do so at once, and not put it off until the last moment, when the Assessors will be hurried in their work.

THE DEMAND OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

And now, on the 17th of September, 1869, the Schuylkill Navigation Company presents to Councils a bill of damages amounting to four hundred thousand dollars, which the grievously overburdened taxpayers of Philadelphia are asked to add to their enormous liabilities, deficiencies, and debt. For most of the items in the long and oppressive catalogue of municipal obligations something tangible was acquired, but this bill, if paid, will furnish nothing of permanent value hereafter, for it is made up mainly of demurrage, and of the alleged losses of the canal company.

The contracts made more than forty years ago forbid the city from using water-power to propel the Fairmount Works when the water does not rise to the top of the Fairmount dam, and as this contract was unquestionably violated, at a time of great public emergency, the company has at least a plausible or perhaps a legal claim for damages: but before the amount is definitely fixed, the whole subject should be subjected to a thorough and searching legal investigation.

No controversy whatever could have arisen on this subject if the precaution of placing auxiliary steam engines at Fairmount had been adopted, as it should have been, years ago. By a timely expenditure of two hundred thousand dollars, all the evils of a water-famine would have been averted, and all pretext for the present bill of four hundred thousand dollars avoided.

It is useless to grieve over the errors of the past, but they may serve a salutary purpose if they warn Councils against the repetition of similar blunders of omission or commission, and impress citizens with the necessity of guarding against reckless extravagance on the one hand, and against a postponement of appropriations of vital importance on the other.

Whatever action may be taken on the bill presented by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, the mere fact that they are pressing such a claim indicates more powerfully than columns of comments the evils of a dilatory policy. But while the canal company and the city have alike suffered by the neglect, and while there is much in the action of the company during the drouth that is commendable, Councils should be extremely cautious in passing the appropriation asked for, or taking voluntarily any other considerable sum of money from the depleted coffers of the city treasury, to adjust this difficulty. *The company can seek a remedy in the courts, and they can decide what sum Philadelphia should and must pay, under the circumstances, with greater exactness than Councils, who have thus far heard but one side of the story.*

The drouth of the present season has been unprecedentedly severe. It is an event beyond the scope of ordinary calculations and contracts—*a visitation of Providence for which courts would be almost as slow to award damages resulting from unforeseen contingencies, as for the disasters accruing from a tornado or an earthquake.*

Is it absolutely certain that the unparalleled low stage of water would not have obstructed, to some extent, the operations of the canal company, even if the city had not violated its contract? Perhaps so. Still, the fact should be distinctly proven.

As the company undertakes to supply water power not only to the city but to other customers, and as they have been subjected to great loss by a failure to obtain the amount needed for their various purposes, is it not, in turn, liable to suits for a violation of its contracts? Perhaps not, but still this subject may be worthy of investigation, especially if it shall appear that the company has not been diligent and effective in providing ample supplies of water, at all seasons, and in spite of drouths, by erecting sufficiently capacious dams or reservoirs at or near the head waters of the Schuylkill.

Even if no defense can be found in either of these suggestions, is not the amount of damages claimed by the President of the canal company excessive? On its face it certainly appears to be. By the last annual report made to the Auditor-General it appears that navigation opened about the 25th of March and closed on the 9th of December, the season of operations exceeding eight months. The total receipts during that period from tolls were less than one million of dollars, being at the rate of less than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars per month during the boating season. And yet, for an interruption of its operations during a period of excessive drouth in 1869, for about one month, the people of Philadelphia are asked to pay the round sum of four hundred thousand dollars, or more than one-third of the entire revenue of the company during 1868!

Stress is laid upon the amount of damages due to the boatmen, but the last report of the company states that the number of boats it owned was about 750, while the number of boats owned and run by private parties was about 150, so that four-fifths of the business appears to be transacted, to a large extent, on the company's own account, and it would probably receive a lion's share of any sum awarded for demurrage. But whether this money is all payable to the boatmen or the company, or to both, Councils owe it to the citizens of Philadelphia, in the present state of the city finances, to have every item of this claim carefully scrutinized, and to refuse to advance a cent which the company has not an indisputable right to demand.

Another careless switchman has been the occasion of a railway disaster in which several persons were injured, some of them severely, and a number of cattle were killed. As there is no hope of inflicting any punishment on this criminal for his disregard of the sacredness of human life, cannot Mr. Bergh, as President of the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals, do something towards bringing him to justice? The accident happened in his jurisdiction, and he should move in the matter at once.

Still another rumor about the designs of the Emperor, in connection with his failing health. This time he proposes to abdicate in favor of his son, retaining, however, the Presidency of the Council. With a boy of thirteen on the throne, and Napoleon at the head of the Council, it would not be difficult to discover the real Emperor.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D. D.

The Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D. D., rector of Christ Church, in this city, died at his residence in Germantown at an early hour this morning. Dr. Dorr had been in quite feeble health for about a year past, his nervous system especially being greatly prostrated. Congestion of the brain resulted, and terminated his long and useful career as a Christian minister.

Dr. Dorr was born in the town of Salisbury, Massachusetts, in the year 1796, and was therefore in the seventy-fourth year of his age at the time of his decease. He received a thorough and liberal education, graduating at Dartmouth College in the year 1817, Bishop Chase, of New Hampshire, having been one of his classmates at this institution. On leaving college, he entered upon the study of the ministry, becoming one of the two first students at the now flourishing Episcopal Theological Seminary in New York city, his companion having been, we believe, the late Bishop Doane, of New Jersey. His honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred by the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, a year after he became rector of Christ Church, in this city.

Previous to coming to this city Dr. Dorr was in charge of two different churches in the vicinity of Troy, N. Y., discharging the double duties at the same time. He resigned these charges on being appointed Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee of the Episcopal Board of Missions, with his headquarters in New York, but the duties of the position were such that he was required to devote a great deal of his time to travel in all parts of the country. On the 9th of March, 1837, he was unanimously called by the vestry of the historic Christ Church of this city to its pulpit. This call was accepted on the 23d of the same month, and on the 4th of May following he was duly installed in his new field of labor by the late Bishop Onderdonk.

For over thirty years, therefore, this eminent divine remained at the head of a church whose history is so closely associated with that of the city, especially in the Revolutionary period. Bishop White had been elected an assistant minister of Christ Church and St. Peter's, then united, in 1772, becoming rector in 1779, and continuing to fill the pulpit after his elevation to the Bishopric until his death in 1836, a period of association with Christ Church of full sixty-four years. The Rev. John Waller James, his successor, survived him but one month, and less than a year elapsed before Dr. Dorr was called to the rectorship. Bishop White and Dr. Dorr thus in succession, with this interval of but a few months, labored in one field for nearly a century, three years only being lacking to complete the extraordinary period. In May, 1839, Dr. Borr was elected to the Bishopric of Maryland, but he declined the proffered promotion, choosing rather to remain in the sphere which he found so congenial. About seven years ago the Rev. Edward A. Foggo was elected assistant minister, this aid in the discharge of the duties of the parish being rendered necessary to Dr. Dorr by the infirmities of years.

As a minister Dr. Dorr was extremely popular and very successful. He was a man of winning manners, of great eloquence, and of deep earnestness, and his death will leave a blank which will extend far beyond the limits of his nominal parish. He leaves three daughters and one son, the latter being now absent with Dr. Hayes in the Arctic regions. Another son, Captain W. W. Dorr, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness. For many years previous to his death the deceased had been one of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

The October Magazines.—The October number of *Lippincott's Magazine* has the following table of contents:—

"The Vicar of Bullhampton," by Anthony Trollope. Part IV. With two illustrations. "The French Fever," by T. C. De Leon; "Two Names," a poem, by Frank Thurbur; "The Lonely Ones," a tale, illustrated, from the German of Paul Heyse; "What I Saw of the Suez Canal," by Edward B. Grubb; "Beyond the Breakers," a novel, part X., by Hon. Robert Dale Owen; "Dick Libby," by Rev. George Jones; "The Freedman and his Future," by George Fitzhugh; "From a Garret," a poem, by Edgar Fawcett; "Magdalena," a novelette, by the author of "Gold Elsie," "Countess Gisela," etc., concluded; "The Democratic Movement in France," by Karl Blind; "The Pleasures of Poverty," by Miss M. P. Wells; "Our Monthly Gossip." "Literature of the Day."

From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received *The Galaxy*, which has the following list of articles:

"Susan Fielding," by Mrs. Edwards; chapters XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXII, (with an illustration); "The Real Louis Napoleon," by Justin McCarthy; "A Journey in Northern China," by Raphael Pumpelly; "Little Bopeep," in two parts, Part II., by Anne M. Crane; "Put Yourself in His Place," by Charles Reade; Chapters XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, and XIX, (with an illustration); "Renaissance," by T. M. Coan; "Why Thieves Prosper," by Edward Crapsey; "Ten Years in a Public Library," by Frank H. Norton; "In a Box," by Samuel Blotter; "Shakespearian Mares' Nests," by Richard Grant White; "The Galaxy Miscellany;" "Driftwood," by Philip Quilibet; "Literature and Art;" "Nebulæ," by the Editor.

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REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL preach To-morrow in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., and Lecture on Wednesday at 8 P. M. Prayer Meeting on Friday Evening. Sabbath Schools, 9½ A. M. Mission, 2½ P. M.

REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL preach at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH. Sabbath Schools, 9½ A. M.; Mission, 2½ P. M. Lecture, Wednesday. Prayer Meeting, Friday, 8 P. M.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. Dr. W. R. MARSHALL, of Columbus, Ohio, is expected to preach in this Church on next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. J. H. McILVAINE, of Princeton, N. J., in the evening at 7½ o'clock. 9 17 2t*

FIRST COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH, CHERRY Street, above Tenth.—To-morrow, 10½ A. M., Rev. JOHN JONES, of Virginia. 3 P. M., Rev. HERBERT TAYLOR, the young English Evangelist. 7½ P. M., Pastor (Rev. T. DOUGHTY MILLER.) Strangers always welcome.

NEW UNITARIAN SOCIETY, FORmerly at ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Services To-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the hall N. E. corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Seats free. Public invited. Entrance on Broad street.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street.
REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ
will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

LUTHERBAUM CHAPEL, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets, Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor.—Services on Sabbath.—Subjects—10½, "The Ethiopian Eunuch;" 7½, "Temperance—Is it a Failure?" Pews free. Sabbath School Services at 2 o'clock.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut.—Professor J. M. ANDERSON, of Williams College, Massachusetts, will preach in this Church To-morrow, 19th instant, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE BISHOP'S FREE CHURCH, North side of SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 A. M. A new Sunday School is in process of formation. Children will be catechized at 2:30.

"THE TIME OF HARVEST."—REV. DR. MARCH on this subject, To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. All cordially invited.

FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets.—Rev. WILLIAM T. BRANTLY, D. D., of Georgia, will preach Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Fortieth Street.—Rev. WILLIAM T. BRANTLY, D. D., of Georgia, will preach Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below Walnut.—Service To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and at 4 P. M., by Rev. WM. McGUIRE. Prayer meeting Saturday evening at ¾ to 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets).—Rev. A. REED, D. D., pastor, will preach To-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the Afternoon at 4 o'clk.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, corner SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Rev. THOMAS X. ORR, Pastor, will (D. V.) preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth.—Rev. SAMUEL H. GIESY, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Subject—"Earth's Joy." And at 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

REV. W. S. OWENS AT NORTH U. P. CHURCH, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth.—10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free pews.

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GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received by ship Shakespeare an immense stock of Lava Goods, all new designs, which they are offering at unprecedented low prices. But don't take our word for it.

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NEW BOOK.—"Roland Yorke," A Sequel to "The Channings," by Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," is in press by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street. It is printed from the author's manuscript and advanced proof-sheets, purchased by the publishers from Mrs. Henry Wood at an expense of One Hundred and Fifty pounds Sterling, in gold, and will be issued in America on Friday next, September 24, simultaneously with its publication in Europe.

THIS evening's paper contains an announcement of the "Opening" of Wanamaker & Brown's fall trade. We have been looking for this, and, together with hundreds of our readers, we will gladly embrace this opportunity of posting ourselves in the matter of Fall and Winter Clothing. Their house is to be beautifully decorated, we understand, and such a handsome display made as will well repay a visit to Oak Hall next Thursday.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have received all those Fine Show Pieces bought by Mr. Gay in Europe: they were all purchased under factory prices and will be sold correspondingly low. Call and see them.

WE ADVISE all persons having Diseased Hair to try Professor Christy's celebrated Hair Lotio. It is put up in a bottle and a box. Ladies who once commence to use Lotio discard every other preparation, as it is the most perfect Hair Dressing in the world. For sale by all druggists. De Young & Son, agents, No. 703 Chesnut street.

P. S.—We have established rooms at No. 711 Chesnut street, where I will make free applications of Lotio. Come one, come all, and see what Lotio really will do for Bald Heads and Grey Hair. Bottle and box sent to any address in the city for $1; in the United States, via express, for $1·50.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received by ship Magdelain, 47 casks White French China the celebrated Palm shape. Will be sold at their usually low prices.

A LONG-NEEDED WANT.—Believing that our customers and the public generally have long needed a centrally located Cloth Store, where they can purchase every article of woollens for men's and boy's wear, including all varieties of Ladies' Cloakings, Beavers, Sackings, etc., and also, all Tailors' Piece Trimmings, we will open on Monday next a branch of our well-known Cloth House at the S. E. corner of Eighth and Market streets. As our business is the cloth business alone, we are able to give it our undivided attention, and buying our goods entirely for cash, we believe we can offer inducements to buyers that can be found at no other establishment in the city. An early inspection of our stock is solicited.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
S. E. corner Eighth and Market streets.

THE REASON WHY.—

Why have those safes been broken through of late
We hear so much about?
Be candid, you that know the facts, and state,
Were they the best ones out?

Why blame the thieves for trying what they know
Is some old-fashioned bin,
Which might have answered twenty years ago,
To trust your small cash in?

There is a limit o'en to burglars' skill,
A safe they wisely fear;
Too strong to batter, much too hard to drill,
Unless they take a year!

Let every man inform himself and see
That progress has been made
As well to reach impregnability,
As in the burglar's trade.

Whoever is supplied with MARVIN'S BEST PROOFS against scamps and scorches,
In calm security unmoved may rest,
Untouched by tools or torches.

Be wise to-day, and buy an invincible Safe of
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received by ship Northern Queen, another large invoice of Bohemian Glassware.

They have now the finest assortment of that class of goods ever seen in Philadelphia. If you don't credit our statement, go and see for yourselves. Show-room open till 9 o'clock at night.

NEW STYLES OF
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND DOMESTIC
PLAID CASSIMERES,
FOR SUITS.

NEW STYLES OF
SCOTCH AND ENGLISH
CHEVIOTS, FOR SUITS.

NEW STYLES OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DIAGONAL AND BASKET
COATINGS.

NEW STYLES
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND DOMESTIC
PLAIN CASSIMERES
FOR PANTS.

NEW STYLES
CASHMERE AND VELVET PLUSH
VESTINGS.

CHINCHILLA, FUR BEAVER, CZARINA, AND
EVERY VARIETY AND COLOR OF
OVERCOATINGS.

READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER.

THE MOST SKILFUL ARTISTS ONLY ENGAGED,
AT
CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

RICH French Decorated Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, Vases, Figures, Fancy Goods, etc., at greatly reduced prices. These goods must be sold to make room for now arriving Fall importations. Those about to purchase will study their interest by calling and examining our large and varied stock. KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY WHITE FRENCH CHINA, Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets,
Containing 175 pieces, for.....$65
Smaller sets of 115 pieces, for.....$50
At KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY fine Gold-band French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, for $12·50, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY White French China Tea Sets, 58 pieces, for $10, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

CUT WINE GLASSES, $1 per dozen, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

CUT GLASS QUART DECANTERS, $1·75 per pair, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

RICH DECORATED VASES and other fancy goods, at greatly reduced prices, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

CUT GLASS TABLE TUMBLERS, $1·35 per dozen, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY White Ironstone Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets—
Containing 125 pieces, for $29·50.
Containing 105 pieces, for $25.
Containing 103 pieces, for $15.
The above are made up of useful pieces only, and are large enough to dine twelve persons.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—
Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

MESSRS. WESTON & BROTHER.—Among the various tailoring establishments in Philadelphia where gentlemen can obtain superior clothing, made up in the best possible style and at moderate prices, the old-established house of Messrs. Weston & Brother, No. 900 Arch street, stands pre-eminent, and enjoys a patronage second to none other in the city. Those who leave their orders there are sure of having their garments cut in the most artistic and acceptable style, while a large stock of cloths, cassimeres, etc., is always kept on hand for customers to make their selections from. Messrs. W. & B. are now in receipt of a large and varied assortment of Fall and Winter Goods every way worthy of the inspection of gentlemen about replenishing their wardrobes, and of particular interest to those who find it difficult to be fitted properly, even at extortionate prices, elsewhere.

EXHIBITION!

ON THURSDAY,
SEPTEMBER 25th,
WE WILL OPEN OUR
FALL AND WINTER TRADE
WITH A
GRAND CLOTHING EXHIBITION
AT OUR
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

The stock of Fine Clothing which now, after months of preparation, we are about to offer to the public, is so vast and varied, so superior in style and beautiful in material and make-up, that we are at a loss to describe it. We simply say "come and see," assuring all that any time spent in examining our new clothing store will handsomely repay them.

FALL GOODS,
FINE and FRESH from
ENGLISH and FRENCH MARKETS,
AND OF
HOME MANUFACTURE.
NEW STYLES. NEW STYLES.
MANY IMPROVEMENTS IN
READY-MADE GARMENTS.
EXAMINE THEM ALL.
NO ONE ASKED TO BUY!
Doors open at 7 A. M.; Exhibition closes at 9 P. M.
Strangers in the city will be welcome.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
CLOTHIERS TO THE PEOPLE.

NOTE.—One word about prices this season. We have adopted a new and lower scale—so low that there can be no competition with us on this point. Our immense sales last year and our vast purchases this enable us to sell very cheaply.

MARRIED.

MIDDLETON—JAMISON.—On Wednesday evening, September 15, in Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church, by Rev. Snyder B. Simes, D. ALLAN MIDDLETON, of Delaware county, and SALLIE J. JAMISON, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

DORR.—On the 18th instant, Rev. BENJAMIN DORR, D. D., Rector of Christ Church, in the 74th year of his age. Services at Christ Church on Monday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 5 o'clock precisely.

DUFFY.—On the 15th instant, Mrs. ANN, wife of Patrick Duffy, in her 55th year.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1229 Fulton street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

HOUSTON.—This morning, at 7 o'clock, at his residence, No. 3912 Spruce street, JOHN JAMES HOUSTON.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

JONES.—On Thursday, September 16, ANN LINDSAY, wife of E. Muse Jones, in the 63d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1325 Walnut street, on the afternoon of Monday, September 20, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

SWEETEN.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. MARTHA SWEETEN, wife of Moses Sweeten, in the 78th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Dudley Sikes, No. 1317 S. Front street, on Monday morning at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Old Swedes' Church.

WILSON.—On the 15th instant, WILLIAM WILSON, aged 74 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Humphreysville, Lower Merion, Pa., on Sunday afternoon next, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock.

WURSTER.—On the 15th instant, Mr. JOHN FREDERICK WURSTER, in the 43d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also Walhalla Lodge, No. 171, I. O. of O. F.; Tammany Stamm, No. 4, I. O. R. M.; Barbarossa Lodge, No 99, A. D. O. H., and Undertakers and Liverymen in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2302 N. Sixth street, above Susquehanna avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to the Glenwood Cemetery.

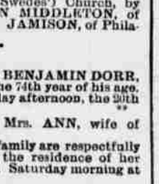
MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
8 4 thsturp5 E. S. EARLEY

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE SUNNYSIDE.

A Double Heating Fire-Place Stove
AND
Gas Consuming Base Burner,
With large Patent Top Feeding Coal Magazine.
It is the only Hot-Air Fire-Place Heater yet introduced. For sale only at
GEO. P. SHOCH & CO.'S,
No. 333 NORTH SECOND STREET,
9 18 PHILADELPHIA.

THE IMPROVED BALTIMORE Fire-Place Heater,



With ILLUMINATING DOORS and WINDOWS, and MAGAZINE of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 HOURS, at a cost of but ELEVEN CENTS PER DAY. The most perfect and cheerful Heater in use. Having made arrangements with
MR. S. B. SEXTON, OF BALTIMORE,
For the EXCLUSIVE manufacturing of these Heaters, we are prepared to furnish them in large or small quantities. Sold wholesale or retail by the Manufacturer,
JOHN S. CLARK,
NO. 1008 MARKET STREET.
Beware of imitations gotten up on the popularity of these Heaters. 8 27 1mrp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8rp

DRY GOODS.

1869. FALL OPENING. 1869.

GREAT SALE
OF
NEW AND OLD STOCK.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
WILL COMMENCE
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15,
TO SELL
HIS LARGE STOCK
OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC.
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFFERED FOR CASH. 9 14 tf

SPECIAL BLANKET NOTICE.

LARGE LOTS OF IMPERFECT BLANKETS FROM THE MILLS, at $3·50, $4·00, and $5·00.
The damage consists in irregularity in size and slight imperfections from machinery. In other respects equal to the best goods.
Desirable at the reduced prices for Housekeepers and Hotels.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
9 17 3t Above Willow.

ALL-WOOL POPLINS
IN ALL THE POPULAR COLORS,
75, 87½, and $1·00 per yard.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
9 17 3t Above Willow.

BLACK VELVETEENS,
$1·25, $1·37, $1·50, and $1·75.
At the above prices we have on hand a line of superior Twilled-back Patent BLACK VELVETEENS, SUITABLE FOR SUITS, SACQUES, ETC.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
9 17 3t Above Willow.

RICH BLACK SILKS
AT LOW PRICES.
BLACK GRO GRAINE.....$1·25
" " " .....1·50
" " " .....1·75
" " " .....1·85
" " " .....2·00
With a full line of superior goods. Prices ranging from $2·25 to $4·50.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
9 17 3t Above Willow.

SHAWLS! WATERPROOF CLOAKS!

NEW FALL SHAWLS.
NEW FALL SHAWLS.
NEW FALL SHAWLS.
NEW WINTER SHAWLS.
NEW WINTER SHAWLS.
NEW WINTER SHAWLS.
NEW WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
NEW WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
NEW WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
1 7 ism PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING
OF
FASHIONABLE PLUSHES.
BLUES, BROWNS,
GREENS, PURPLES, LUCIFER
MAGNIFICENT ROBES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
9 11 stuth 3m rp PHILADELPHIA.

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 13 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
Cheap Goods, Bargains.
5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Musling at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.
Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.
We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.
6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.
Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.
CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
8 14swtf91 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

DRY GOODS.

HAMRICK & COLE,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
Ponson's Velvets all widths.
These Goods are superior to other makes, and recommended by Madame Demorest, the Fashioner.
MAGNIFICENT SILKS
In all shades and qualities, much below regular rates.
FULL LINES OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN DRESS GOODS.
Shawls, Arabs, Velveteens, Linens,
AND
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
The above Goods will be sold at unusually low prices.
9 18 24p HAMRICK & COLE.

BRIGHT PLAID CLOTHS
FOR LADIES' WRAPS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Have a full line of these desirable Goods.
SCARLET AND WHITE PLAIDS,
BLUE AND WHITE PLAIDS,
BLUE AND GREEN PLAIDS,
MIXED GAY COLORS,
MIXED GAY COLORS,
SCARLET AND BLACK PLAIDS,
PRETTY SHADES BLUE CLOTH,
SCARLET CLOTHS.
WHITE CLOTHS,
WATERPROOF CLOTHS,
VELVETEENS.
Rich Gay Stripe Blanket Shawls.
BLANKET SHAWLS,
In great variety, Plaids and Stripes, Gay and Plainish Styles. [9 13 tuths3mrp

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
Will open on Monday morning—
A job lot of Nottingham Curtain Laces, at 25, 31, 38, 56, 75, up to $1 per yard.
125 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, by the pair. Bought at a great sacrifice.
A new lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, from New York, very cheap.
2000 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs., all linen, at 8, 10, 11, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, and 31c.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs., at 18, 20, 22, 25, 31, 35, 38, 45, 50c.
Bargains in Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs, in new designs.
Gents' Hemmed Linen Hdkfs., 25, 31, 38, 44, 50, 56c.
Bargains from New York auctions in Linen Goods.
100 dozen Linen Towels, 12½c., worth 18c.
Heavy Huckaback Towels, 15, 18, 22, 25, 28, 31c.
A cheap lot of Damask Towels, large size, 38c.
A cheap lot of Nursery Diaper, at $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $3, and $3·25 per piece.
Bargains in Napkins.
100 dozen Napkins at $1·50 per dozen, best in the market.
Linen Napkins, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·75, $2, up to $5 per dozen.
Bargains in Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens, etc.
Marseilles Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts, cheap.
Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillowcase Muslins.

FLANNELS. FLANNELS.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50c.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannels, etc.
Domet Flannels, 25, 31, 38, 44, and 50c.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS.
A large assortment of Blankets at the very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
A job lot of Balbriggan Hose, for ladies and children.
100 dozen Ladies' Spun-silk Gloves at 25 cents per pair. It

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

FIRST QUALITY
"PIM BROS'. IRISH POPLINS,"
IN ALL COLORS.
OF THE IMPORTATION, AND FOR SALE BY
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 rp PHILADELPHIA.

STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
Are now opening a superior stock of DRY GOODS for Fall Trade.
Rich Black, Brown, and Grey Silks.
Irish Poplins in all the desirable shades.
Black Alpacas, Wool Poplins, and Merinoes.
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cloakings, in variety.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Doylies, in loom and damask.
Gay and Plain Shawls in large assortment.
All the principal makes of Muslins at market prices. 3 3 ws5

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20,
A BRANCH CLOTH HOUSE,
AT THE
S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET,
With an entire new stock of
Cloths and Cassimeres for Men and Boys
Cloaks, for Ladies and Children; Velveteens, Astrachans, and Chinchillas; Scotch Plaid Cloakings, every style; Satinets, Kentucky Jeans and Corduroys; Waterproofs, Plaids and Mixtures; Tailors' Trimmings, etc. etc.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
11 5p S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

NOW EXHIBIT THE BEAUTIFUL

SCOTCH PLAID CLOAKINGS,

So greatly in demand in Paris, London, and New York. The styles were selected by and manufactured expressly for ourselves. Among them we enumerate:

MACGREGOR, MACDUFF,
ROB ROY, TARTAN,
PRINCE CHARLES, PRINCE EDWARD,
MACDONALD, MACFARLANE,
CLAN RONALD, CLAN STUART,
HIGHLANDER.

WHITE AND FANCY CLOAKINGS.

In this department we offer every color and style of SEASONABLE GOODS for

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

BLACK VELVETEENS,

Having given great attention to the selection of the proper shades and qualities of these Goods for this season's sales, we confidently invite an examination of our goods.

WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS.

Now open, TEN CASES WATERPROOFS, in all the best makes in Black, Brown, Gold, Mixed, and Fig. Styles, ranging in price from 80 cents to $2·00 per yard.

WINTER CLOAKINGS.

We shall offer at the proper time large invoices of everything seasonable in these Goods, comprising

Astrachans, Caracullas, Fur Beavers, Etc. Etc.,

OF OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL EMPORIUM,

CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXLI.

GREAT MEETING OF

THE PUMMELL-LOGICAL AND HAUGHTY-CULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Our city, this week, has been overrun with fruitists and florists. Gentlemen from the North, Northeast and Northwest, and from places to which the compass never points, have been traversing our streets and looking into our shop windows, the condition of their boots showing that they are just out of their beds—their flower beds, we mean. Some were

Exotics,

and some were

Native Plants,

but all were desirous of making their visit to the Quaker City not entirely fruitless; consequently they brought great quantities of it with them.

On Thursday morning last some of them met at the Continental Hotel, where they discussed, with Dr. Pepsin, the best way to get a sight at Mayor Fox.

The Doctor said there were various ways of getting before the Mayor. One was by knocking down the waiters, or by winking at the lady boarders of the hotel (he did not speak from experience), or by cutting the painted pictures out of the Society's posters. Any of these things would give a person an audience with his Honor Mayor Fox. (Laughter and cheers.) But the Doctor would suggest that they put a bold front on, and each member take a bunch of grapes in his hand; thus they would be able to bring to his Honor's mind the classical story of the "Fox and the Grapes." Here the Doctor waited for a laugh, but the rural gentlemen all looked as sober as a post and rail fence, perhaps not knowing the worthy Mayor is a Fox in name.

The Doctor, failing to get up any enthusiasm or to elicit any ideas for the day's proceedings, suggested that they proceed in an agricultural body right down to the Mayor at once, before the St. Clair Mulhollanders came in with their reports, as he had a little speech himself in his pocket which he would like to run off.

They then left the Continental—only two of them stumbled coming down stairs—and arrived safe at Independence Hall, where Mayor Fox met them, to whom they were introduced by the Doctor in the following telling speech:—

Dr. Pepsin—His Speech.

Sir:—It is my pleasing privilege to astonish these country chaps by my eloquence in introducing them to you, as it will be their pleasure to astonish you, when they show you the size of their tomats, or tell of the quantity of life-everlasting they can raise to the acre. (Applause from the rural gentlemen.)

I present to you, sir, a body of fertilizers who are as familiar with all kinds of soil as they are with their daily food, and who have done more to enrich the country with their various guanos than is done by all other causes combined.

I present to you a body of men whose influence and weight in society will all of them average 180 pounds avoirdupois, and who are indeed the "solid men" of the country.

I present to you an assemblage of men whose labors in the fields of natural science have been from 3 o'clock in the morning till sunset in summer, and but little short of that in winter, and whose names are familiar in every grocery store and tavern in their native county towns.

I present you, sir, the nutmeg cultivators and clock growers of the New England States, whose heads are now silvered with age and whose cheeks are hardened with brass, and with them I present the pioneers of the ever-advancing Northwest by North, who are planting their vines, fruit trees, and distilleries at the outer verge of civilization, by which they expect to drive a smart trade with the red man of the forest, the cream-colored Coolie of California, and the ice-bound idiot of Alaska. (Tremendous cheering by the rurals.)

I present you names as familiar and honored in the profession of fruit culture as Bill McMullin is in the Democratic vote culture, or as your own Chief Saint is in the culture of proclamations and orders. (Cheering by the Mullhollanders.)

In imagination—let me here draw on my imagination a little—I present the genius of this "cracked bell" to the cracked belle of the nineteenth century, who with her "chignons," "bends," and "palpitators" seeks a fame and notoriety which will prove as hollow and as unsound as the bell here before us. And here on this sacred pile, hallowed by the Mayor's office on one side and the Tax office on the other, this spot, with Washington done in marble in front of us, supplanting in attraction Mrs. Patten's coffee stand of by-gone days; may we hope, amid the glories of these associations, that the market for string beans may always remain firm, and their yearning tendrils in their grasp extend from pole to pole? (Immense cheering.)

Sir:—Permit me to introduce these rural gentlemen to the Mayor of a city that has no equal in the quality or quantity of its "dead beats," found, as they are, in every department of its society. (Loud and prolonged cheers, during which the Doctor hid his face with both hands.) The funny gentleman who has the banquet department in his special charge now stepped forward to read what he called his "Hints to Editors," but was waved back by the Doctor, when Mayor Fox stepped forward and replied as follows:—

Mayor Fox's Piece.

Gentlemen:—I enter upon a very agreeable duty (Here Chief St. Clair Mulholland ordered, Silence!). I am very glad you've come. Let's have those grapes I see in your hand. (Here St. Clair walked forward to receive them.) Not being a florist, I can't be so *flowery* as the facetious Doctor that has preceded me. (Here St. Clair issued an order for Applause No. 1.) Let me say, gentlemen, that I am highly pleased that you have selected our city to exhibit yourselves in. My Chief here will be happy to take you up in the steeple or anywhere else. As your horticultural men say, the season is over for our Water Works, else I would invite you to Fairmount. Just now our water crop, like your peaches, is on its last —— Lydia Thompson, so to speak. (Here St. Clair issued order, Applause No. 2.) I trust when the time comes for you to leave for your respective homes that you will not, in the language of the poet, stand upon the order of your going, but go at once. (Great cheering, led by the Mayor's Chief St.)

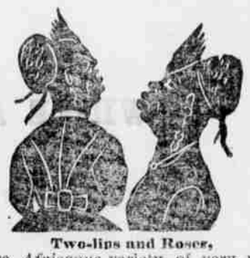
Colonel M. P. Notsowild, President of the Pummel Logicals, now stepped forward and said:—

Mr. Mayor, Zur:—We hev come from as purty a piece of land ez you'd zee in a month's journey, to bring a little of our truck to this ere fair. We've seed most of your sights; we're waitin' for a little feed as the Doctor ez promised us tomorrow night up there to the Continental tavern; afterwards I guess ez most likely the heft of us will skedaddle. We'd like you, howsomever, Mr. Mayor, to come up to the fair and see us; we're doin' our pootiest now. Bring them fellers dressed in blue clothes along with you, ef they'll come.

The reception was then over and the party separated, the Doctor and rurals taking one course—the Mayor and his staff the other.

Below we give a few illustrations of the prize specimens seen in the Fruit and Floral department at Horticultural Hall.

Prominent in the gallery was a fine exhibition of



Two-lips and Roser,

the pure *Africanus* variety, of very powerful odor, raised by Pompey Williams, Esq., No. 3 Morgan's court.

The next, which excited considerable attention, was a specimen of

Native Whines,

the fruit grown without training. These whines were furnished by a gentleman who has an establishment near a slaughter-house in the northwestern part of the city.

A most interesting specimen of cultivated fruit was

The Sickles Pair,

recommended as being very thrifty and hardy. This is a most prolific fruit.

In the floral department a fine specimen called the *Bar-roomis Bummerosis*

In Full Blossom.

This plant thrives best under glass. Should always be kept in a warm place. Its bulbs should be protected with a glass tumbler. Care should be taken that too much water does not get to it.

Other specimens attracted considerable attention, but the names of them are so foreign to the articles that we do not wish to tax the credulity of our readers by giving them.

ANNA.

Miss Dickinson Visits Salt Lake City—Her Impressions of Polygamy—Naughty Men and Slavish Women—She is Ashamed of her Sex.

Miss Dickinson visited Salt Lake City, and then went to San Francisco, and raised money by telling and commenting on what she saw. Of her lecture, delivered on the 7th instant, we present our readers with these extracts:—

A MORMON FAMILY—MR. SMITH AND THE MRS. SMITHS.

I called at a house there and I sat down in the parlor, and in came a man and a woman. "Miss Dickinson, my wife, Mrs. Smith;" and in came another woman, "my wife, Mrs. Smith;" and in came another, "my wife, Mrs. Smith" (laughter); and so on through a whole lot of them, all "my wife, Mrs. Smith." And not one of these women came in as the happy wife or mother, or as the mistress of that home; but all slunk in with a debarred, servile air, looking like tolerated slaves rather than anything else. One of them told me that she had six children, another that she had twelve, and another that she had fifteen (laughter), and half of all of them were dead, and I looked at the other half, and when I saw the wretched, unhealthy creatures, I cried, "My God! the hand of death is on them too."

BRIGHAM'S THEATRE.

I went to the theatre. I went expecting to be disgusted, but I was more than that. There were women all around me, and I would see one man here and another there, and each bending over ten or fifteen women, and I was told they were his wives; and as I looked around and saw these women and their degradation, such a sense and feeling of shame and despair came over me that I cried, "O, God! let me die where I stand;" and then the second thought came, and I said, "Oh no, let me not die, for that would be cowardly indeed, but give me strength to withstand and do battle against this!"

NAUGHTY GENTILE VISITORS.

I came out to Salt Lake City with the best men in the country—men whom the country delights to honor and reverence—and, as we all knew we were coming to Salt Lake City, we naturally talked a great deal about it, and what do you think was the tenor of these men's conversation? Why, after I had listened for some time, I thought I should pray for deafness or cotton to put in my ears. They thought Mormonism a fine institution; it must be a jolly place where a man can have a dozen or two of wives and yet be respectable. It must be jolly to live in a place where divorces can be had for five dollars, and where, if you get tired of your wife, you can tack on a pretty little Mormon and no one can say a word to you. Nice conversation for respectable men, and all of them married but two, and they were the best behaved of the lot. "Oh, it was only a joke." Well, suppose it was a joke. Supposing a lot of respectable married women were to talk in the cars and say, "Oh! it's a fine institution, Mormonism. You can have a dozen husbands, and get divorced any time for five dollars. When you get tired of your husband you can get rid of him, shove him to one side, and get the best looking young Mormon you find." Now, what would people think who heard them speaking in that way, even if "it all was a joke?" Why, they would think them women who were lost to all sense of dignity and honor.

SLAVERY OF MORMON WOMEN.

I asked why, and simultaneously with the question came the answer, and I saw why. In this second Sodom—this Salt Lake City—is sanctioned openly what is tolerated in San Francisco and New York: The idea is nothing more than this: that woman is man's property all over the world, his to hold and to keep, she to be humble and to serve and he to be indisputable lord and master. I stand here to say to you to-night, to you men who listen to me, that a woman is just as individual and responsible and capable of action for herself as a man. I stand here to enter my protest as a woman against such a blasphemy as this:—"That a woman is made for a man," "that she is his property, goods, and chattels," "that beside him she is nothing—a myth." That is what is being thundered from every pulpit in every city, what every newspaper in the land says and every man. Woman is to abject herself and debase herself and humble herself and lose all her individuality, and if she rebels society will only increase her misery. Men want to control in everything, they want to be the masters of all. They have always had the muscle and the force, and now they want to revive the old brutality, the old serfdom and slavery that characterize barbarous and uncivilized people.

INSIDE OF A HAREM.

In Salt Lake City I went to the house of a Mormon elder. I was told beforehand he had two wives, and that they had both lived together some fifteen years, and were perfectly happy and contented—they lived together in their house and were perfectly contented with their lot, and would not change it if they could. I was not a man. I did not believe a word of it, and so I went to see for myself. I went into their house, and it was a magnificent one. Here in San Francisco it would be a fine house, and there in Salt Lake it was a splendid one. Magnificent furniture, fine rooms, fine gardens, and numerous servants. I and my friends sat down in the parlor, and in came one of this man's wives. She was a fine, good-looking, healthy Englishwoman, who could not speak ten words of grammatical English to save her life. I talked freely to her; there was no hindrance to that. I asked her how long she had been married. "Seventeen years." "Married here?" "No." "Married in England?" "No." Where were you married, then?" "In St. Joseph." Her husband began to fidget, and sent her out to get a piece of gold, or quartz, or something of that kind. I understood it all. She came back, and couldn't find it, of course. I knew that. I tried to commence where we had broken off, and her husband immediately wanted something on the top of the house. When she got back again, I tried to commence again where we had left off, and he broke in, "Miss Dickinson came to eat strawberries and cream; now, Maria, go off and see they are ready." I understood it all. Yes, every word of it. By and by in came another sad-looking but handsome woman. I looked at her. Said I at once, "Madam, you are the second wife;" and so it turned out. She also was an Englishwoman, and the two of them were the handsomest women I saw at Salt Lake. But she appeared sad and worn. There was no "joyous happiness of married life" about her. There was a piano in the room, and in came the little girl of the house, and at once the father said something about music, and was evidently very proud of his daughter's capabilities in that line. So I asked her to play, and she did, and made a horrid din, and under cover of the noise and din, I had my conversation with the wife. She had not understood their doctrines. I asked her:—"Did you know when you married your husband that he could, if he would, marry another woman?" "No." "Did he not tell you so at the time?" "No, he did not. Our missionaries and preachers when they go out never preach that." "So you knew nothing of it?" "Nothing at all." "But when you came here and saw it was so, were you not greatly disappointed and chagrined?" "No, I was not; I was sure my husband would never marry again." "But he did," said I. "Yes," she answered, and a sad, harrowed look came over her countenance. "Yes, only a year after he married again." "And do you like that? do you like him to have more wives than one?" "Oh, yes, I do! I wish he had six or seven." I saw through it all in a minute. I understood the state of that woman's mind at once. But I was not surprised. I looked blank and I went back on the old tack. I commenced and questioned her about her English life, and I painted the picture of the little cottage at home and the courtship, and at last the marriage to the whole-souled, honest husband; and how they would live together, and how she would wait at the door of their home and watch for his coming in the evening; and I asked her if she could not be happy there. And she put her handsome hand to her face and bowed her head and cried, "Oh, my God! couldn't I!" And then it was plain, it was easy to see, how that woman really thought and felt.

SIDE-SADDLES DENOUNCED.

Miss Dickinson's lecture was a very long one. She spoke for almost two hours, and the resume we have given above is not one-tenth of what she said. She gave a description of her tour to the Yosemite valley, and commented very severely on the "ridiculous side-saddle mode of riding" that society had imposed on her sex, and said she knew what she was talking about. She had tried both ways, and she could ride with ease in the masculine style. The side-saddle style was very typical of the mode in which women go through the world; it is a one-sided style all through; one side worn out, and one side cramped and dulled from want of use. She concluded her lecture at 10'10 o'clock, amid loud applause.

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Young men prepared for business or high standing in College. Circulars at No. 1326 CHESNUT Street. Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 2m

$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUITION, AT ACADEMY, BERLIN, N. J. Rev. T. M. REILLY. 9 15 thu 3t*

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE STREET, have reopened their School for Young Ladies and Children. 9 6 12m

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, will Reopen on MONDAY, September 20. 9 9 9t T. W. BRADWOOD, Principal.

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1816 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 6 WALNUT Street. 8 26 1m

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGing and Piano, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. [8 21 1

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 30 1m

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 3m

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OFFICE No. 1124 WALNUT Street. CLASS ROOMS, 1124 WALNUT and 837 N. BROAD. FALL QUARTER will begin MONDAY, October 11, 1869. Pupils may commence at any time. CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 9 16thstu12

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO ANnounce that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, at No. 2023 DELANCEY Place, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at No. 243 S. EIGHTH Street, between the hours of 9 and 2. 9 2tf

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. 7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments. For prospectus address the Principal, 8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal, 8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE.—Miss E. T. BROWN desires to announce that she will open on TUESDAY, September 21, at No. 4035 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, the late Residence of the Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., a school for Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at the school, on and after Wednesday, September 15. 9 11 18t

SINGING ACADEMY, No. 812 ARCH Street, Second Story Front.—The undersigned having secured the above central location, is engaged in fitting it up for class instruction in the Rudiments of Singing, Vocalization, Glee, and Madrigal Singing. Full particulars in a few days. Private Lessons as usual. 9 11 2w A. R. TAYLOR, No. 1207 FILBERT Street.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for college. Circulars sent on request. 8 18 1m J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Owing to the work of remodelling the main building, the opening of the Fall Term is deferred to THURSDAY, September 16, 1869. Examination for admission on the preceding day at 8 o'clock A. M.

Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be known by addressing President CATTELL. 8 26 3w

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.

T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.

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Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 5tf

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Layard's explorations of Nineveh have furnished some striking confirmations of the Scriptures. Take the following coincidence:—"The Bible tells us that Hezekiah rebelled against the King of Assyria; that in the fourteenth year of Hezekiah's reign Sennacherib came up against all the fenced cities of Judah, and took from Hezekiah three hundred talents of silver and thirty of gold. Now, compare this with the historical inscription on Sennacherib's palace:—'Because Hezekiah, King of Judah, did not submit to my yoke, I took and plundered forty-six of his strong fenced cities, and innumerable smaller towns, but I left him Jerusalem, his capital city; and because Hezekiah still refused to pay homage, I attacked and carried off the whole population which dwelt around Jerusalem, with thirty talents of gold and eight hundred talents of silver.'"

Joyous is the Word of God.

There is no other book in which reigns such calm peace, overflowing in joy unspeakable and full of glory. Here shines a light which triumphs over every darkness, and breathes that hope which is full of life (1 Pet. i. 3) and strength. Paradise was not yet closed when the voice of a Saviour God interrupted the dread silence which sin had introduced, by the promise of redemption and victory; and throughout the whole Bible we hear the joyful sound, that God hath given to us sinful men a Benjamin's portion—double for all our sins (Isa. xl.), even abounding grace and infinite love.

The triumphal song of heaven and eternity, "Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory," is already heard, though we are still crying in this vale of sorrow and temptation, "Deliver us from evil." Here sound the peals of marriage-bells, even the marriage of the Lamb and the bride. Here is revealed to us God as our exceeding great joy. Glad tidings are here, such as even angels, accustomed to the bliss of heaven, call very joyous. Here is the gift of God—His own Son to be ours forever. He whom the Father regards as most precious and glorious, whom He loves, and to whom He hath given all things, is the gift of God to us—a gift never to be recalled. *Forever* Jesus Christ is our Lord and Head.

The word of God is joy from heaven to the souls which are in darkness and the shadow of death. It speaks of sin, but in order to declare full pardon; of our misery and bondage, to declare our redemption; of death, to announce resurrection-life; of our nothingness, to bring to us the All-in-all—Christ.

When people accept God's word they rejoice. Oh! that in all declarations of God's message we may be pre-eminently evangelists! and that the prominent as well as the deep impression of our preaching may be, He has brought us good news from a far country. He has spoken to us of the wonderful salvation of God, far exceeding all our thought and all our hope. He has spoken of God rejoicing over the sinner redeemed and restored; and of Jesus Christ dying for the ungodly, and living in the heart of the believer. He has shown us that we are now in heavenly places, accepted in the Beloved, complete in Him, and sealed with His Spirit; and that we are to be manifested with Him in glory. Then is our testimony scriptural, when it testifies of Jesus as the Lamb, of God as the Father, of the Spirit as the Dove; when it speaks to the heart of Jerusalem, declaring grace and glory; when it has its source and end in this:—"GOD IS LOVE."

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

METHODIST.

—Bishop Kingsley dedicated the new Bush Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in San Francisco, on the 22d ult. The Bishop sailed for China on Saturday of last week.

—The Rev. Henry R. Pyne has resigned the rectorship of St. Paul's, Holland Patent, C. N. Y., and accepted the Presidency of Nebraska College, Nebraska City. The resignation is to take effect October 1.

—The Rev. Dr. Duncan, the President, and the Rev. W. B. Rowzie, the agent, appointed by the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), have raised for Randolph Macon College, since the commencement in June, $20,416.

—A writer to the *Methodist Recorder* from France says:—"There is a deep religious awakening in France, and a strong undercurrent in favor of Protestantism is setting in. Numbers of people in Paris, and its neighborhood especially, are alienated from Romanism, and only need a little more weight in the Protestant scale of the balance to lead them at once to renounce Romanism and rally under the Protestant banner."

—The "Methodist Episcopal Church, South," is extending its efforts northward, as a counterpoise to the extension of the Northern Church in the South. A publishing house has been established at St. Louis, in the form of a stock company, with a capital of $50,000. They have a conference organized in Illinois, to meet at Bloomington, September 15. Recently a body in Ohio and Indiana, known as the "Evangelical United Brethren," has resolved to join the Southern organization, and the St. Louis *Advocate* recognizes this as "an advanced step, which should be kept up and make a broad footprint on the shores of the lakes. We shall take occasion at a future time to justify this view of the obligations and special vocation of our Church toward large masses of the Methodist community at the North."—*Independent.*

—The Pittsburg *Advocate* proposes that the one-hundredth anniversary of the death of Whitefield (who died at Newburyport, Massachusetts, Sept. 30, 1770) should be duly commemorated by the Methodist Church. It says:—"Methodism owes so much to Whitefield, he was so long and so eminently connected with its earliest struggles and achievements, that we shall be guilty of high ingratitude if we do not properly observe the centennial anniversary of his death in September of next year. He was a central figure in that great revival movement of the eighteenth century out of which God has produced Methodism and quickened all forms of spiritual life. Let us honor him dead, not by shaft and monument, not by pillar of brass, but by recounting his virtues and excellencies for the imitation of the living."

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. E. L. Patton has accepted the Presidency of West Tennessee College at Jackson, Tennessee.

—The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the Rev. Dr. T. V. Moore, of Nashville, Tennessee, is spoken of as the late Dr. Wilson's successor in the Union Theological Seminary.

—The congregation at Demopolis, Alabama, is just completing a new and beautiful church building. It is said that when it is finished it will be one of the handsomest churches in the country.

—The Rev. Abel Grosvenor Hopkins, of Cortland, a graduate in the class of 1866, has been elected Professor of Latin in that institution, in place of Professor William N. McHarg, resigned.

—The resolution to suspend the exercises of Oakland College has been reconsidered; and the Rev. George S. Roudebush, Superintendent of the Natchez Institute, has been chosen President of the college.

—Mr. J. Fisher Crosette, of College Hill, Ohio, has been appointed by the American Board a missionary to Foo Chou, China. Mr. Crosette is a graduate of Hamilton College and of the Lane Theological Seminary. The time for his going to his field has not yet been fixed.

—Rev. Grosvenor W. Heacock, D. D., the well-known pastor for many years of the Lafayette Presbyterian Church, of Buffalo, New York, has consented to supply the pulpit of the Howard Presbyterian Church during the three months of Dr. Scudder's vacation, his church granting him leave of absence for that purpose.

—There is a revival of religion in the Church of Thyatira, Concord Presbytery. Preaching continued for eight or nine days, and about forty-five persons were added to the church, whilst others are still deeply concerned. The pastor and friends of religion are greatly encouraged. Thyatira is under the pastoral charge of the Rev. S. C. Pharr, D. D.

—A discussion is going on in the columns of the *Observer* in regard to the supposed tendency among the ministers and people of the Reformed (Dutch) Church to unite with the Presbyterians. Chancellor Ferris, after a ministry of over forty years in that church, says he does not know of one member, clerical or lay, who is in favor of it. The *Observer* publishes his note, with a comment, and adds:—

"Since writing the last line we have received two letters from clergymen in the Reformed (Dutch) Church, both expressing the strongest desire for union with the Presbyterian Church. We will probably publish them both next week."

—There was recently quite an interesting meeting at Euphronia church, N. C. Services commenced on Friday before the second Sabbath in August, and closed on the evening of the third Sabbath, lasting ten days. The services were conducted mainly by Rev. M. McQueen. Through his faithful ministrations and the prayers of God's people, it has pleased God to manifest His power and mercy in raising many, it is hoped, to life, who were dead in trespasses and sins. During the meeting about fifty (white and colored) were met and conversed with in the inquiry meetings. About thirty of this number expressed the hope of having met with a change of heart, leaving at the close of the meeting about twenty who were still inquiring the way of life.

EPISCOPAL.

—There are 330 communicants of the Episcopal Church among the Santee Indians, Nebraska.

—At a recent meeting of the Minnesota Board of Diocesan Missions, thirteen missionaries were appointed, and it was resolved to raise $3000 the current year for the work.

—The Rev. W. J. Boone, son of the late Bishop Boone, has been appointed missionary to China. This gentleman has been for several months serving the church in Eufaula, Alabama.

—The Rev. William Henry Rees, D. D., formerly officiating clergyman of St. Philip's Church, Newark, New Jersey, died suddenly week before last. He was highly respected in his Diocese.

—It is said that mission stations have been established in "every single town" in Dakotah. The *Churchman* says:—"'The Church' is everywhere recognized throughout Dakotah as the pioneer religious body."

—The *American Churchman* says:—"While appreciating the feeling which prompts the religious press of the country, almost unanimously, to depreciate the interference of civil courts in ecclesiastical trials, we desire to relieve the Church from the odium of Judge Jameson's connection with it. Being a vestryman does not make a man a Churchman."

—The *Episcopalian*, in a very pointed editorial on the course of Bishop Whitehouse, says:—"One of the Chicago papers advises the impeachment of the Bishop; but we think the impeachment lies against the *prelatical principle* which is at the bottom, and the outgrowth and enforcement of which have caused the actions which we behold. Let us impeach that, and show it to be contrary to the Word of God, and so model our constitution and all its 'fixings' that there shall be no more place for its existence or rise. Then we shall not have the scandal of iron-clad bishops; and then our dioceses and churches will continue to be as 'unwalled villages,' in which the people dwell in freedom and at ease. They can go from one to another to consult, to help, and to profit themselves and each other."

BAPTIST.

—In Rhode Island there are sixty Baptist churches, forty-nine pastors, and a total membership of nine thousand three hundred. The largest church is the First Providence, numbering four hundred and twenty-eight members.

—The Rev. William Hague, D. D., is to take a professorship in the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary, October 1, being the second Baptist minister called from Boston to Chicago this year. The Rev. O. T. Walker went some months since.

—A wealthy gentleman by the name of Young died in Thomas county, Ga., a few months since, and left a legacy of $30,000 to trustees, towards the endowment of a Female College at Thomasville. A lot with suitable buildings has been purchased, and the Rev. N. M. Crawford, D. D., has been elected President.

—The "West New Jersey Baptist Association" and the "Philadelphia Baptist Association" have adopted the same plan. The first numbers 8271 members; ten cents per member would yield $827·10. The Philadelphia Association numbers 17,471 members; ten cents per member would yield $1747·10. Let each church send the apportionment named. One or two earnest brethren and sisters in each church can accomplish the work readily, or a collection could be made publicly.—*National Baptist.*

—The Baptist Church Building Loan Fund grows in favor as its utility is proved. The North Philadelphia Baptist Association has aided three churches:—Gwynedd, Bridgeport, and Davisville. Last year Gwynedd refunded the fifth instalment, and added $3·70 as a gift; Bridgeport sent the third instalment, and $17·40 as a gift; Davisville sent the first instalment, $40, and $10 as a gift. Let each church send, this year, an amount equal to ten cents for each member; those who omitted last year can send twenty cents per member.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—A church was recognized at Plattsmouth, Iowa, August 16.

—A meeting house was dedicated at Atlantic, Wis., August 22.

—A new meeting house was dedicated at Jamestown, N. Y., August 18. Cost, $28,000.

—An attempt is being made to raise $50,000 for the theological department of Oberlin College.

—The Rev. David Murdock, D. D., of New Milford, has received a call from the Third Congregational Church in New Haven.

—The ten thousand dollars bequeathed by Mrs. Warburton to the Centre Church in Hartford will be used to support Warburton chapel, and the income of a further bequest of three thousand dollars will be used to purchase books for the teachers' library.

—The Rev. J. C. French's Central Congregational Church at Brooklyn has grown, during the dozen years of its existence, from a membership of twenty-seven to the great aggregate of five hundred. They have twice enlarged the house of worship, and next year will begin the erection of a still greater tabernacle, to cost at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and contain sittings for fifteen hundred hearers.

—From the minutes of the last meeting of the General Association of Illinois, we learn that there are in that State 247 ministers, 235 churches, and 17,426 church members. There are 24,289 members of Sunday-schools. The increase for the year is 11 churches and 947 members. The missionary contributions aggregated $26,210·08. The total amount expended for church expenses was $368,292·35.

—In the Mount Vernon Church, Boston, last Sabbath week, Dr. Kirk's resignation of that pastorate which he has filled with great acceptance and success for twenty-seven years was read. Growing infirmities have for some time admonished him that the work of such a parish and pulpit is too much for his strength, but, in connection with a junior pastor, it is hoped that he will be able to labor on for many years to come.

LUTHERAN.

—The corner-stone of the Gotwald Memorial Chapel, Lancaster, Pa., was laid August 29.

—The corner-stone of a meeting-house was laid, September 1, on Muncy Hill, Columbia county, Pa.

—A house of worship was consecrated at Mottville, Mich., August 21. It is 36x54 feet, and cost about $4000.

—The four Lutheran churches at Fort Wayne, Indiana, have united in establishing a hospital, open for the poor and sick of every creed, color, and country. A site of twelve acres has been purchased at a cost of $3600, and suitable buildings will soon be erected.

—The Lutherans in this country contemplate the establishment of five new theological seminaries—one for the Swedes at Genesee, Ill., for the Norwegians at Manhalltown, Wis., for Texas, for the South, and for the West. The Lutheran *Observer* says:—

"The Texans must have a seminary, because of their remoteness; the Southerners, to perpetuate their 'idiosyncracies;' the Swedes, to maintain their national and ecclesiastical peculiarities; the Norwegians to foster their recently-developed symbolical tendencies; and the Western General Synodists, because of the necessity and pressure which the policy of establishing a theological school for every literary institution brings with it. When will our divisions cease, and the folly of spending tens of thousands for the establishment of unnecessary institutions come to an end?"

—We have beforetime alluded to the highly successful labors of some German missionaries in the mountain province of Chota Nagpore, India. During the past twenty years they have baptized more than ten thousand converts to the faith. Circumstances have led these devoted men and most of their converts to desire to be received into the Church of England. Their application to the Bishop of Calcutta for admission into the English Church was supported by the Calcutta Committee of the Berlin Missionary Society, which had collected most of the funds for the maintenance of the mission, and by a petition signed by all the residents of the neighborhood of the mission. The Bishop has granted this request, thus adding seven thousand Christians to his flock. On Sunday, April 18, the Revs. F. Batsch, H. Batsch, and H. Bohn were ordained deacons and priests, and Wilhelm Luther, a native pastor, was ordained deacon, in the presence of a congregation of about eleven hundred, of whom about half received the Holy Communion: forty-one natives were baptized, and six hundred and thirty-three confirmed.—*Spirit of Missions.*

CATHOLIC.

—The Catholics of Ottawa, Ill., are about to erect a new church that will cost between $75,000 and $100,000.

—A sum of £800, under the head of restitution to the State, has been paid into the French Treasury, through a priest of the diocese of Versailles.

—The *Ape Ibiea*, an excellent Catholic journal of Palermo, has been obliged to suspend its issue. The editors have been informed by the authorities that they must either give up their paper or go to prison.

—The Pope is said to have remarked in an audience which he gave recently to an eminent foreigner, that he was firmly convinced the world would be regenerated by the coming council.

—In the United States, in the year 1850, there were one Roman Catholic bishop, fifty-three priests, and 60,000 members. Now there are seven archbishops, forty bishops, 3000 priests, sixty-five colleges, 200 convents, and nearly 5,000,000 members.

—The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, in the diocese and city of Portland, was solemnly dedicated on the feast of the Nativity of the B. V. Mary, Wednesday, the 8th of September. The Right Rev. Bishop of the diocese performed the ceremony of the dedication, and the Right Rev. Bishop of Boston sung the Mass.

—The Rev. Father Tuffen, of the Bangalore mission, died at Madras on the 2d of July, on board the French steamer Meinam, half an hour after his embarkation. This clergyman was on his way to Marseilles for the intended benefit of his health. His remains were brought back to shore, and the flag at the office of the Messageries Imperiales was half-masted until sunset.

—The Congregation of Indulgences has decided that in order to gain the Indulgence of the Jubilee in connection with the approaching council, the three days of fasting may be kept in three different weeks; also, that in addition to the three Ember days, no days on which the faithful are already bound to fast will count for the indulgence.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

—The Second State Convention of the Associations of Pennsylvania will meet at Williamsport on Tuesday, November 2, 1869, at 7½ o'clock, and close on Thursday evening. Delegations from all the associations are expected, and the attendance of ministers and others interested in the cause from churches in places where no such organizations have yet been formed, is also urged. Christian young men in these places are requested to consult together and see that representatives are appointed. A cordial Christian welcome is assured to all who come. Delegates should be provided with credentials, and their names forwarded to Thomas K. Cree, Pittsburg. Arrangements for reduced fare on the principal lines of travel will probably be made.

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—H O P K I N S'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar, Green Ginger, Mustard Seed, Spices, etc. etc. All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

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No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 15

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1023 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
25§ No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.
We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.
We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.
Very respectfully,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.
Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.
You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.
The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

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No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
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J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
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NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27§

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu§

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.
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WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 22§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS; for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the lowest notice. 25§

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 2011 Vine street, west of Twentieth street. On Tuesday, September 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Vine street, west of Twentieth street, No. 2011; containing in front on Vine street 18 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth 104 feet 3 inches. The house has the modern conveniences; gas, bath, stationary washstand, furnace, drainage, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $90. Immediate possession. Keys can be had at No. 42 N. Fifth street, between 9 and 12 o'clock daily.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 21 28 S18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1725 Columbia avenue, Twentieth ward. On Tuesday, September 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Columbia avenue, west of Seventeenth street, No. 1725; containing in front on Columbia avenue 20 feet, and extending in depth 94 feet; also, lot adjoining in the rear, 28 feet front, and 40 feet deep to Institute street (forming an L). The house is well built, and in good order; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers and sitting-room on the second floor, and 5 chambers on the third floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc. Subject to a redeemable yearly ground rent of $66. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale. Terms—Cash.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 4 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1937 Vine street, east of Twentieth street, nearly opposite Logan Square. On Tuesday, September 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Vine street, east of Twentieth street, No. 1937; containing in front on Vine street 18 feet, and extending in depth 117 feet to a street. The house is in complete order and repair; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen and summer kitchen on the first floor; sitting-room, store-room, bath-room (with water-closet and drain to sewer), and 2 chambers on the second floor, 2 chambers on the third floor, gas (with handsome fixtures, which are included in the sale free of charge), furnace, cooking range, etc. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1914 Vine street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 4 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story Brick Residence, No. 339 Coates street, between Third and Fourth streets. On Tuesday, September 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Coates street, east of Fourth street, No. 339; containing in front on Coates street 25 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 68 feet 4½ inches, and on the west line 65 feet, being on the rear end of the lot 24 feet 9½ inches in width. The house is in good order; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking-range, etc. Terms, half cash. Immediate possession.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 4 8§ Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 3331 and 3333 Woodland street, northeast of Thirty-fourth street. On Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two new three-story brick messuages, with three-story back buildings and lots of ground, situate on the northwest side of Woodland street (Darby road), northeast of Thirty-fourth street, Nos. 3331 and 3333; each containing in front on Woodland street 16 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth 120 feet. The houses are new; have gas-pipes, bath, range, etc. Each subject to a yearly ground rent of $75. They will be sold separately. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 3329.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 4 8§ No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Desirable two and a half story stone dwelling, Rittenhouse street, east of the Township Line Road, Twenty-second ward. On Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that desirable 2½-story stone messuage and lot of ground, situate on the southeast side of Rittenhouse street, 336 feet 8½ inches northeast of Wissahickon avenue, south 26 deg. 6 min., east 173 feet 2 inches; thence north 41 deg. 58 min., east 155 feet 7 inches; thence north 20 deg. 44 min., west 84 feet 5 inches to Rittenhouse street; thence south 75 deg. 20 min., west 156 feet 3 inches to the place of beginning. It has parlor, dining-room, and kitchens on the first floor, 4 rooms on the second and 4 above; gas, excellent pump and spring water, etc. Terms—$1100 may remain on mortgage.
Clear of all incumbrance.
It is the first house east of the Old Township Line road.
Immediate possession. Keys at the Railroad Hotel, Germantown.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS.—ESTATE of Michael Larkin, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Genteel Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 908 South Fifth street, below Christian street. On Tuesday, September 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—
No. 1.—All that genteel three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Fifth street, south of Christian street, No. 908; containing in front on Fifth street 15 feet, and extending in depth 68 feet. It contains 6 rooms, gas introduced, water in the yard, etc.
No. 2.—Building Lot. All that lot of ground situate on the west side of Fifth street, adjoining the above on the north, 14 feet 10½ inches front by 68 feet deep.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 11 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1814 N. Eleventh street. On Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Eleventh street, above Montgomery avenue, No. 1814, containing in front on Eleventh street 16 feet 2 inches, and extending in depth 78 feet to a 20 feet wide street. It has the gas introduced, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Tavern and Dwelling, No. 710 South Front street, below Shippen street. On Tuesday, September 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Front street, south of Shippen street, No. 710; containing in front on Front street 15 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet. It has been occupied for many years as a sailors' boarding-house and tavern; contains ten rooms. Bar and gas fixtures included in the sale. Terms—$1000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH St.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., 3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
William H. Moore, Samuel S. Moon, Gillies Dallett, Edwin Greble, William W. Kean, Ferdinand J. Dreer, George L. Buzby, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 615 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Administrator's Sale—Estate of Enos Tyson, deceased.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRROR, BRUSSELS CARPETS, HORSES, CARRIAGE, WAGONS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 217 Diamond street, opposite Germantown Passenger Depot, a quantity of household furniture, mirror, Brussels carpets, beds and bedding, kitchen furniture, and also horse, light carriage, two-seated wagon, milk wagon, saddle, sleigh, robe, harness, milk cans, etc. 9 18 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.
Sept. 21, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
VINE, No. 2011—Modern Residence.
ARCH, No. 831—Very valuable Store and Dwelling.
BROWN, No. 1205—Modern Residence.
TWENTY-SECOND, No. 520 (South)—Genteel Dwelling.
THIRTY-FIRST AND MARKET, S. W. corner—Tavern and Dwelling.
WOODLAND, Nos. 3331 and 3333—Two Brick Dwellings.
STEVENS, No. 320, Camden—Genteel Dwelling.
EIGHTH, No. 443 (North)—Genteel Dwelling.
GASKILL, No. 813—Desirable Dwelling.
COATES, No. 339—Modern Residence.
GROUND RENT—$90 a year.
GREEN, No. 2031—Handsome Modern Residence.
RITTENHOUSE, Twenty-second ward—Stone Dwelling.
FRONT (South), No. 710—Tavern and Dwelling.
SPRING GARDEN, No. 1927—Modern Residence.
ELEVENTH, No. 1814 (North)—Modern Dwelling.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Hotel, "Latona House."
TWENTIETH AND OXFORD, S. E. corner—Store and Dwelling.
WRECKED BARGE—Benjamin D. Phillips, Estate of Samuel R. McClure, deceased:—
7 shares National Bank of Northern Liberties.
10 shares Penn National Bank.
5 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad.
23 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad.
13 shares Second and Third Streets P. R. W. Co.
10 shares Morris Canal and Banking Co. preferred.
$86 scrip Morris Canal and Banking Co.
For other Accounts:—
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
4 shares Seventh National Bank.
34 shares Empire Transportation Co.
100 shares Central Transportation Co.
10 shares National Bank of the Republic.
100 shares Old Township Line Road.
22 shares Buck Mountain Coal Co.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
31 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
50 shares American Life Insurance Co.
$20,000 Union Canal Bonds, &c.
$10,000 Shamokin Coal Co. 1st mort. 7 per cent.
108 shares Second and Third Streets P. R. W. Co.
4 shares Cape May and Millville R. R. Co.
51 shares Consolidation National Bank.
41 shares Southern Transportation Co.
100 shares Locust Mountain Coal Co. 9 17 3t
150 shares Girard Life Insurance and Trust Co.
36 shares Camden and Atlantic R. R. (old).
Catalogues now ready.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 14 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 15 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 17 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Sept. 24, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 20 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 9 18 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

SALE OF THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
On Monday Afternoon,
Sept. 20, at 4 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, theological and miscellaneous books, from private

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Richings Opera Troupe.

The new Richings English opera combination conclude their brief season of twelve performances at the Academy of Music this afternoon, without having achieved that pecuniary success that the friends and admirers of the esteemed directress would have been well pleased with. As for Mrs. Bernard, she has certainly exerted herself to the utmost to make the performances attractive, and nearly every evening she has sustained the burden of the leading *roles*, singing and acting with as much spirit as if she were unannoyed by any other cares than those attending the proper performance of her duties on the stage. She has been in excellent voice and never sang better. The reasons for the non-success of this first venture of the new combination are numerous, and some of them we know will be removed as the season advances, and as the company gets into better training. The artists have scarcely yet learned to work well together, and the chorus in particular needs considerable training to bring it up to a proper state of efficiency. Mrs. Bernard, too, commenced her season too early by several weeks. The weather has been sultry, and many of the best patrons of the opera have not yet returned from their summer jaunts. The absence of many faces familiar as regular opera-goers was very noticeable, and it would probably have made a number of dollars difference if the opening night had been fixed nearer the first of October than the first of September.

Besides these considerations, there are elements in the company itself that have militated in a great degree against success. Some of the blame of failure has been laid upon the shoulders of Mr. Henry Drayton, the new baritone. This gentleman was accused of exhibiting a panorama in England during the Rebellion, in which he took a decidedly Rebel and British view of our situation, alluding to the Northern people in scurrilous language, and otherwise paving the way for an unpleasant greeting in case he should ever revisit his native shores. The charge against Mr. Drayton appears to be pretty well founded, and his rather awkward denials have only made the matter worse. Mr. Drayton has proved himself to be a competent artist, and we doubt whether this disagreeable affair has in any great degree contributed to the non-success of the troupe. We think, and we believe, that the majority of opera-goers think that Mr. Drayton is not a person of sufficient consequence to make such a hubbub over. His political opinions are of no importance to the public; and so long as he attends to his business on the stage, there are few persons whose loyalty is of so aggravated a nature as to worry about him. We doubt, in fact, whether Mr. Drayton has any political opinions. He exhibited a Rebel panorama in England, and spiced it with anti-Union sentiments and abuse of the Northern people because his auditors liked that sort of thing; and he came here and sang the "Star-Spangled Banner" and waved a tattered battle-flag over his head at a charity concert for exactly the same reason. All this is not at all creditable to Drayton; but, as we before remarked, his political opinions are not of the slightest consequence.

More disastrous than the disloyalty of Mr. Drayton was the failure of Mr. Haigh, the leading tenor. The plea of illness was made in favor of this gentleman, but after repeated hearings we are obliged to come to the conclusion that he is unequal to the task he has undertaken. Within a limited range his voice is remarkably fine, but his range is very limited, and both in low and high notes he is deficient to a degree that certainly unfits him for anything more than a ballad singer. Mr. Haigh approaches a high note with evident effort and apprehension, and he invariably breaks into a peculiarly disagreeable falsetto. This has been extenuated as an English practice that could be obviated, but we doubt whether Mr. Haigh is capable of singing a high note with his natural voice. Mr. Haigh, too, like many tenors, and particularly tenors of portly presence, is an egregiously bad actor, and he lounges about the stage in that unpleasantly lazy manner that is so objectionable in Brignoli. A better artist in every way than Mr. Haigh is Mr. Bowler. This gentleman has a good *tenor robusto* voice, of considerable power and compass, but lacking sweetness to some degree. He has it well under control, however, and sings with spirit and expression. Mr. Bowler is rather too "swaggery"—if we may use the term—in his acting, but he appears to be painstaking and enthusiastic, and he will undoubtedly improve and become one of the most valuable and reliable members of the company.

Mrs. Bowler, too, has also proved herself a competent artist, and she probably is as acceptable a substitute for Mrs. Seguin as could be found. Miss Ellermann, on the contrary, is not a success, and she probably will not be, unless she goes through a severe course of training. At present she has neither the voice nor culture to enable her to assume leading *roles*. Her bearing on the stage is crude in the extreme, and the total lack of expression in her singing is a defect that will prevent her from becoming a favorite. The balance of the company is made up for the most part of members of the old organization, and the Messrs. Peakes, Miss Mischka, and others are reasonably efficient in the lines of business entrusted to them.

Of course the troupe has appeared under numerous disadvantages during the past two weeks, and it will take time to make them work together in perfect harmony. With the exception of Mr. Haigh and Miss Ellermann, the combination appears to be a reasonably strong one, and after it has well settled down to its work, we do not doubt that it will be able to render any of the works in Mrs. Bernard's *repertoire* with good effect.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Richings troupe will give a farewell matinee to-day, for which the *Bohemian Girl* is announced.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear for the last time this evening in *East Lynne*.

On Monday Mr. Edwin Booth will open in *Hamlet*.

AT THE CHESNUT the season will commence on Monday evening, under the management of Miss Laura Keene, on which occasion the *Marble Heart* will be performed.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—Scarcely a day passes without our journals being called upon to record some terrible explosion, attended with great sacrifice of human life, desolating many homes, and spreading gloom over entire communities. So frequent have they become that the interests of common humanity demand that those using steam should in every possible manner guard against them, sparing neither expense or proper care to surround themselves with safeguards. Explosions are the result of various causes, defective boilers, incompetent engineers, etc., but in the majority of cases thorough investigation has determined the cause to be an undue pressure of steam, against which the only protection is a thoroughly reliable safety valve. A very interesting test has just been made at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, by order of the Government, of "Taylor & Coale's Patent Automatic Lock-up Safety Valve," which being a matter of great importance to the public, we gladly give place in our columns, inasmuch as it has been deemed of sufficient importance by the Government to order the test, to accomplish which in a thorough and satisfactory manner every facility has been afforded by the Commandant, Chief Engineer, and Master Machinist. The Chief Engineer, Mr. Lorton, has not yet made his report, but we are informed the test was thorough and satisfactory in every respect. It is not essential to enter into a description of the valve further than to state that it is a combination of two valves; cannot corrode or stick, and once fixed at any required pressure can be locked up beyond the possibility of being tampered with or weighted, and should the steam rise beyond the pressure at which the valve is set, it will instantly blow off faster than the steam can be accumulated, thus providing against the inattention or incompetency of engineers. We understand this valve secured the premium at the Maryland Institute over the valve for which an effort was made to secure the passage of an act by the last Assembly, *requiring its use exclusively*. The inventors and owners of the valve tested at the Navy Yard desire no such legislation for their valve. Through their agent, Mr. William S. Irwin, No. 406 Library street, they challenge competition, and a trial with any other valve, either of home or foreign invention, satisfied that no valve has yet been produced to equal it as a protection against explosions. This propositon is certainly fair, and must be productive of great benefit, as Messrs. Taylor & Coale do not claim that improvements on their valve are impossible, and court competitive ingenuity; but they do claim that their valve now stands excelsior. It can be seen on the boiler of the machine shop of the Navy Yard, and should be inspected by all skilful engineers, machinists, and scientific experts.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Within the next two weeks there will be several sales by M. Thomas & Sons of valuable residences and properties located in the city. Cold weather is about setting in, and as many families are about returning to the city, there will be several good opportunities to purchase valuable residences situated in the most desirable parts of the city. For further particulars see the advertisement of M. Thomas & Sons in another column.

LITERARY IMPROVEMENT.—A meeting of gentlemen favorable to the organization of a literary association will be held this evening at the hall, No. 725 Race street, third floor, at ½ to 8 o'clock. Young men who feel interested in the movement of establishing a first-class association would do well to attend.

MURDER.

Coroner's Investigation Into the Circumstances Attending the Killing of Colonel James J. Seibert.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, Coroner Daniels held an inquest upon the body of Colonel James J. Seibert, who was assailed with a blackjack, at Thirteenth and Wood streets, on Sunday evening last, and died from the effects of the wounds received, at No. 1314 Callowhill street, on Tuesday last.

George Elliott and Philip Flanagan, the two parties arrested for the commission of the deed, were present at the hearing. The evidence elicited was as follows:—

M. B. Horn sworn—Live No. 1314 Callowhill street; today a week since I met Colonel Seibert at No. 838 Sansom street; I asked him to come on the morrow and make a visit to my house; he said, "Perhaps so;" on Sunday afternoon he came; introduced him to my family, and we enjoyed ourselves until pretty near 6 o'clock; the Colonel bade me good night; I told him that I would go with him a little ways; we went then to Magee's place, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets; we had there a drink; we went out then into Turner's place; we staid there about three-quarters of an hour; and went then to Thirteenth and Wood streets, upper side; we went in there—into a tavern—and had a couple of glasses of beer, and cigars; we went out from there about a quarter past 8 o'clock; he bade me then good night; we shook hands on the corner; while doing so two young men came from the lower side, from the northeast corner of the street; one came between me and Seibert; he looked sharp at us both; at the same time he knocked us both. (Flanagan recognized by the witness as the man who struck them.) I got a good look at him, and am positive Flanagan is the man. I had never seen him before; he had had no difficulty with any one during the evening; I only saw two young men come over; he only struck Seibert once and Seibert fell down; I was also knocked insensible; I saw nothing in the hands of Flanagan; he struck us both; I don't know whether he struck me with his fist or with something in his hand; the other young man struck me in the head behind.

Police Officer Edward Megary sworn—Live at No. 917 Callowhill street; my number as an officer is 379; was on duty on the night in question at Thirteenth and Wood streets; was told that a man had been knocked down there and badly hurt; I went to the house where the man was taken, and inquired into the circumstances; Mr. Horn gave me a description of the man who had done the deed and I arrested Flanagan; I arrested him at Thirteenth and Wood streets; he gave me no description of the other man.

Police Officer George Armstrong sworn—My number on the force is 361; I helped to arrest Flanagan; know nothing of the occurrence.

Miss Fredericka Wuerflien sworn—Live at No. 1008 Market street; was sitting on a step at Thirteenth and Wood streets on the evening in question; I saw a man lying on the pavement; and saw another man give him two kicks; I saw the man who was kicked get up and the other go away.

James Bellem sworn—Live at the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Wood streets; keep a beer saloon there; last Sunday evening Colonel Seibert and Mr. Horn came into my place, and asked for beer; Mr. Horn introduced Seibert to me; they were in my place about half an hour; before they left I took my child and went towards the side door; just then I heard a noise coming down Wood street; I recognized the voice of Philip Flanagan; he said, "I can whip any man that weighs 128 pounds—if not I'm a ——;" I then walked in; they—the party—crossed the street over to the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Wood streets; by that time Seibert and Horn left my house; I saw them shaking hands, and heard them bidding each other good night; my front door was open; I passed up and down the room; then I heard a heavy fall outside; I gave the child to my wife, and just as I went to go out to see what it was, Jos Smith came in my house and said, "It is an outrage, how those fellows carry on—they will get themselves in trouble yet." I asked him, "Who were those men?" he said, "I will have nothing to do with it." I then went out to the pavement, and saw a man lying in the gutter; he was then raised up and carried into the drug store on the opposite corner; when I got out on the corner I saw a crowd there; Colonel Seibert was the man I saw lying in the gutter.

Joseph Smith sworn—Live No. 231 N. Sixteenth street; on last Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, I left my house and went to Thirteenth and Wood streets; I saw Mr. Bellem sitting in front of his place; I talked to him for a while; in about fifteen minutes I heard a noise coming down Wood street; at the same time two men were standing on the corner talking together; I went over to the northeast corner of the street then, and went into the hotel there; while in there I heard a fuss over on the other side of the street; some one opened the door and said that a man was knocked down; I didn't see the affair; don't know who did the deed.

After two or three additional witnesses had been called, none of whom knew anything of the actual occurrence, Flanagan, one of the prisoners, was made to stand up and face Mr. Horn, the witness who had positively identified him as the party who struck Colonel Seibert. Mr. Horn then said the second man to be had mentioned in his testimony was shorter in stature than Flanagan. At this moment a police officer walked into the room, conducting a young man named John Murphy, who, on being placed beside Flanagan, stood several inches lower. Mr. Horn said that the "second" man was about Murphy's size, but couldn't say with certainty that he (Murphy) was the "second" man.

Dr. S. Updegrove sworn—I made a post mortem examination of the body of James J. Seibert, at No. 1314 Callowhill street, September 14, 1869; beneath the scalp there was effusion of blood from contusion on the surface of the bone, on the right side, about the temple, and behind the right ear; on removing the bone there was discovered a large amount of blood congealed on the surface of the brain beneath the *dura mater*; there was a fracture of the occipital bone on the right side behind the right ear, and a *coagulum* beneath this fracture between the bone and *dura mater*.

Death resulted from compression of the brain caused by these *coagula*.

The jury finally brought in the following verdict:—That the said James J. Seibert came to his death by violence (blows on the head) at the hands of Philip Flanagan, on the evening of September 12, at the corner of Thirteenth and Wood streets.

SUSPICIOUS.

Coroner's Inquest Upon the Body of a Child Found in an Outhouse.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, Coroner Daniels held an investigation into the circumstances attending the death of a newly-born infant, which was found dead in a cesspool on the premises No. 2124 North Seventh street.

The evidence was as follows:—

Rev. W. T. Magee sworn—Live at No. 2124 North Seventh street; Mary Jane Hagan, maiden name O'Donnel, a widow, came to our house in the latter part of May last; a month or more ago I had reasons to believe that she was pregnant; I said nothing about it, however; my wife mentioned it to me, and I told her that was my opinion; I told my wife that I intended to speak to Mary about her condition; my wife preferred to do it; she did so last Sabbath morning; my wife afterwards told me that Mary had grown indignant at the very idea; I directed my wife to again speak to Mary, and tell her that it was useless for her to deny her pregnancy; on Tuesday Mary complained of diarrhœa; she was in bed; some visitors at my house afterwards discovered what they supposed to be a child in the cesspool; I saw it myself; a colored man got it out for us; it was a female child; we sent then for the Coroner; after I found the child I went to Mary and told her that I had found her baby; I wanted to know whom its father was; she gave his name as Jacob Sites, residing at Mount Nebo, Lancaster county; she said that she didn't know whether she had been pregnant the full time; nobody in the house heard the child cry.

Mrs. Magee sworn—The girl had been known as respectable; she lived near us in the country, before we came to the city; after we came here I was in need of a servant, and she came to live with us; I had no suspicions of her until during July; two or three weeks since my suspicions were confirmed by her appearance; I postponed speaking to the girl about her condition until my husband told me that in case I did not he would be forced to; I spoke to her on last Sunday morning; she protested innocence; on Tuesday morning she looked badly, although she did some work about the house; after my husband left I went to look after her, and found her in the outhouse in great agony; she told me that she had a violent diarrhœa; that she was taken during the night; she then went up to her room; I followed her, and I told her that things looked suspicious, asked her to tell me all about the matter; she said, "My dear Mrs. Magee, don't think such a thing about me;" she afterwards undressed and went to bed; her clothing was bloody; afterwards a visitor at my house discovered a piece of folded quilting at the bottom of the cess-pool; we removed it, and found the child lying under it; I then went away and didn't see the child again until it was removed; the girl told me afterwards that she had never seen her child herself; that it had fallen from her while in the outhouse; I didn't hear the child cry in the house at any time; I didn't know of its existence until it was found in the cesspool.

Mrs. M. Silliman sworn, and corroborated the preceding witness.

The jury rendered a verdict that the child had come to its death by violence (falling from its mother into the cesspool), on the day and at the place mentioned in the preceding testimony.

The case was then returned to court.

THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY—MEETING OF OFFICERS.—The staff and field officers held a meeting last night, by special order, at No. 756 South Eleventh street. The principal subject of discussion was the new uniform recently adopted by the several companies. In the absence of Colonel Frishmuth at Harrisburg, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Devlin officiated as chairman and Adjutant Frederic Hanson as Secretary. Speeches were made by these gentlemen, Captains John F. Meyers, Franz, Tressel Flack, and others, and the meeting finally adjourned until Monday evening next, to assemble at the headquarters of the regiment, No. 533 Chesnut street. Circular letters have been addressed to all the officers, and a full attendance is commanded.

DELAWARE AVENUE PEACH MARKET.—The arrivals this morning foot up 18,000 baskets. The market is without excitement and the demand equal to the supply. Prices not changed materially to note, and range from 50c. to $1·50 per basket, as to quality. The following are the details of the arrivals:—

Propellers Whildin and Roanoke, from Sassafras river, Md.; and Benjamin Meinder, from Whorton creek, with 5894 baskets.

Steamers Jersey Blue and Perry, from Smyrna, Del., with 5300 baskets.

Barges Willie and Wallie, W. W. Suits, David and Lucy, and D. R. Kennedy, with 6200 baskets.

Schooner Village Belle, with 000 baskets.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, a man was attacked at Twenty-fourth and Callowhill streets by three men and beaten with blackjacks. An attempt was also made to cut him, but this he averted. His coat was cut in several places. The police were attracted to the spot, and, giving chase to the assailers, drove one of them into an alley, where he was caught. A knife was also found in the alley. He gave the name of Edward Peters, and was held by Alderman Pancoast in $800 bail for trial.

A VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Attention is called to an advertisement in another column announcing for sale the old established dry goods store at No. 312 S. Second street.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Jennie Brown, aged nineteen years, living as a domestic at the house of Patrick Mullen, on Catherine street, above Eighth, has been arrested and held for a further hearing on the charge of larceny. It seems that about two weeks ago, a quantity of apparel, valued at $170, was stolen and pledged at a pawnbrower's in the vicinity. Jennie still remained with the family, and no suspicions were aroused that she was the thief until yesterday, when she went to the pawnbroker's and wanted to redeem the articles. She was then arrested, and admitted having committed the theft.

DARING ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Thursday evening last, about eleven o'clock, Mr. Albert C. Cassiday, while proceeding from the Academy of Music to the Continental Hotel, was assailed in Sansom street, below Eleventh, from behind by two highwaymen, whose evident object was plunder. Mr. Cassiday was struck in the head by a weapon and severely injured. The thieves were disappointed in their mission, and meeting a desperate resistance on the part of their victim, they fled, leaving Mr. C. to congratulate himself on retaining his property at the expense of his person.

PARENTS WANTED.—A little girl, aged three years, has been at the Fifth District Station for several days. She is dressed in a check plaid frock, red sack, and straw hat trimmed with green ribbon. She has light complexion and hair.

CUTTING AFFRAY.—James Clare, a young man, was cut in the side this morning by Michael Mack, with a shoemaker's knife, at Front and Noble streets. Clare was taken to his home, and Mack was taken into custody.

THE TEMPERANCE BLESSING suspended its labors, temporarily, July 6. They will reopen September 21, and will continue the meetings every Tuesday evening through the winter. All are cordially invited to attend on these occasions.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Thomas Russell was overhauled, yesterday, at Front and Canal streets, for breaking a club over the head of a horse which he was driving. Policeman Dunlap took him before Alderman Eggleton, who imposed the usual fine.

OWNER WANTED.—Yesterday a child's coach was found in possession of a hummer in Franklin Square. It was taken to the Fourth District Station, where an owner is wanted.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

ATTENTION, REPUBLICANS!

EXAMINE THE ASSESSORS' LISTS!

If your name is omitted, go in person and have it inserted on the Extra Assessment.

Copies of the Lists of the entire city are open to the inspection of Republicans at

NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET,

AND AT THE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET.

The Assessors will sit at the following places:—

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, AND MONDAY, SEPT. 20,

UNTIL 7 O'CLOCK P. M.,

FOR THE PURPOSE

AS THIS IS THE LAST OPPORTUNITY,

ATTEND TO IT AT ONCE!

1st Ward—N. W. cor. Front and Morris streets.
2d " N. W. cor. Fifth and Redwood streets.
3d " No. 539 Queen street.
4th " S. E. cor. Juniper and South streets.
5th " S. E. cor. Fourth and Spruce streets.
6th " No. 310 Cherry street.
7th " N. E. cor. Dean and Pine streets.
8th " S. W. cor. Twelfth and Locust streets.
9th " No. 1619 Market street.
10th " Nos. 111 and 113 N. Broad street.
11th " No. 209 Green street.
12th " No. 613 N. Fifth street.
13th " No. 741 Spring Garden street.
14th " Spring Garden Hall, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.
15th " east of Nineteenth street, N. E. corner of Fifteenth and Brown, and west of Nineteenth street, at No. 2143 Mount Vernon street.
16th " S. W. cor. Fourth and George streets.
17th " N. W. cor. Front and Master streets.
18th " No. 522 Richmond street.
19th " No. 1918 Frankford road and Seventh and York streets.
20th " East of Broad street, at S. E. corner of Eleventh and Girard avenue, and west of Broad street, at S. W. corner of Fifteenth and Thompson streets.
21st " Shoesmith's Hotel, Manayunk.
22d " Clayton's Hotel, Old York road and Mill street.
23d " R. Johnson's, Holmesburg.
24th " No. 4108 Haverford street.
25th " Frankford road and Clearfield street.
26th " S. W. cor. Broad and Shippen streets.
27th " No. 4252 Market street.
28th " Gross' Hotel, Broad street and Montgomery avenue.

By order Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

JOHN MCCULLOCH, R. T. GILL, } Secretaries. 9 18 2t5

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:—

SATURDAY, September 18.
Frankford—Governor Pollock, Hon. A. W. Henszey.
Reading—Major A. R. Calhoun, Captain Curry.
TUESDAY, September 21.
Waynesburg, Greene county—F. B. Lucas, Esq., J. W. Baer.
FRIDAY, September 24.
Germantown—Hon. A. W. Henszey.
Butler, Butler county.
SATURDAY, September 25.
Harrisburg—Hon. C. Delano.
Holmesburg—Hon. A. W. Henszey, Captain J. P. Rea.
MONDAY, September 27.
Lancaster—Hon. C. Delano.
Monongahela City—General Harry White.
TUESDAY, September 28.
West Chester—Hon. C. Delano.
Middleburg—E. H. Rauch, Esq.
Bedford—Thomas J. Bigham, Esq.
Tionesta.
Washington—General Harry White.
WEDNESDAY, September 29.
Clearfield.
Apollo, Armstrong county.
THURSDAY, September 30.
Norristown, Montgomery county—Hon. C. Delano, Benjamin Haywood, Esq.
MONDAY, October 4.
Mauch Chunk.
Pittsburg—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
TUESDAY, October 5.
Reaver—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
New Brighton—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
WEDNESDAY, October 6.
New Castle—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
THURSDAY, October 7.
West Greensville—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Kittanning—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Butler.
FRIDAY, October 8.
Meadville—Hon. John Scott, H. B. Swope, Esq.
Clarion.
Tyrone.
SATURDAY, October 9.
Erie—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries. 9 18

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1869.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, on FRIDAY, September 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed advisable in relation to the approaching election.

By order of the Board of Directors,

9 18 6t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

English Comments on the Relations of Spain and the United States—Wells and the Public Debt—News from Cuba.

FROM EUROPE.

The Comments on Spain.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The *Times* calls to mind that the first anniversary of the revolution in Spain has passed, and none of the evils laid to the charge of the Bourbons have diminished, but have rather increased. There is greater distress and confusion, and less concord, efficiency, and public security. The policy of the government in the provinces is reviewed, and its action there is contrasted with it action in the city of Madrid.

The *Times* acknowledges that all is done for the best, but the conflicting views and diverging tendencies of some of the members of the government, produce indecision and improvidence among all. There is hardly a ruling man in the whole government, but, such as they are, Spain must accept them, the country yields no better, and must make the best of them.

Relations of Spain and the United States.

The *Daily News* the question as to an improved understanding between Spain and the United States remains unsolved. While the latter is impatient of delay, the former is sending armaments that may necessitate a conflict. The Spanish treasury is virtually empty, and temporary loans are resorted to at increasingly onerous terms. This fact must be considered in estimating the possibilities of the pending crisis.

Wells and the American Debt.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—A letter is published from David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Department, addressed to Mr Dudley, the American Consul at Liverpool, on the subject of devoting the surplus revenues of the United States to the reduction of the public debt.

Dead.

Thomas Graham, D. C. L., Master of the Mint, and one of the most eminent chemists of the day, is dead.

Eugenie.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The Empress will leave for the East on October 2.

FROM CUBA.

An American Schooner in Distress.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—The schooner S. C. Dyer, from New York for Texas, put into Matanzas in distress, and was detained by the authorities on suspicion of being a filibustering craft, but has since been released at the intercession of the American Consul.

Sugars Advancing.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—Sugars are advancing. Exchange firmer and advancing.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Having rebuilt, enlarged, and remodelled their establishment, destroyed by fire in January last, open the same for business

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WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK
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Manufactured and Imported Goods,

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AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
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Jewellers,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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[For additional Cards see the Inside Pages.]

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5 1 mwsm PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of MARGARETTA SERGEANT, deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—On TUESDAY, October 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1.—Three-story brick Store and Dwelling, Eleventh street, south of Filbert street. All that brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Eleventh street, 16 feet south of Filbert street, containing in front on Eleventh street 16 feet, and in depth 62 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, which runs northward into Filbert street.

No. 2.—Ground-rent, $150 a year. All that yearly ground-rent of $150, lawful silver money, issuing on the first day of February and August, without deduction for taxes, and payable by "The Second Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, in the County of Philadelphia, District of Spring Garden," out of a lot of ground situate on the west side of Twenty second street, 38 feet north of Wood street; containing in front on Twenty-second street 76 feet 7½ inches, and extending in depth 100 feet. Secured by a stone rough-cast church.

No. 3.—Ground-rent, $160 a year. All that yearly ground-rent of $160, lawful silver money, issuing on the first day of April and October, without deduction for taxes, and payable by Edwin Raf snyder, out of a lot of ground situate on the southeast corner of Callowhill and Nixon streets; containing in front on Callowhill street 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth on Nixon street 104 feet 7½ inches to a 20-feet wide court. Secured by a three-story brick store and dwelling.

No. 4.—Ground rent, $66 a year. All that yearly ground rent of $66, lawful silver money, issuing on the first day of June and December, without deduction of taxes, etc., and payable by Thomas Stewart, and for all that lot of ground, situate on the north side of Federal street, 95 feet west of Eleventh street, Twenty-sixth Ward; containing in front on Federal street 16 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet. Secured by a three-story brick building.

No. 5.—Ground rent, $72 25 100 a year. All that yearly ground rent of $72 25-100, lawful money, issuing on the first day of March and September, without deduction for taxes, and payable by William Moore, out of all that lot of ground, situate on the south side of Callowhill street, 70 feet 6 inches east of Twenty-third street; containing in front on Callowhill street 17 feet, and extending in depth 104 feet 7½ inches to a twenty feet wide court. Secured by a three-story brick store and dwelling.

No. 6.—Ground rent, $84 a year. All that yearly ground rent of $84, lawful money, issuing on the first day of January and July, without deduction for taxes, payable by James Smith, out of all that lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the south side of Callowhill street, 140 feet 8 inches east of Twenty-third street; containing in front on Callowhill street 20 feet, and extending in depth 104 feet 7½ inches to a 20 feet wide court. Secured by a three-story brick store and dwelling.

No. 7.—Ground rent, $76 50 a year. All that yearly ground rent of $76 50, lawful money, issuing on the first day of January and July, without deduction for taxes, payable by Benjamin F. Kerns, out of all that lot of ground situate on the south side of Callowhill street, 122 feet 8 inches east of Twenty-third street; containing in front on Callowhill street 18 feet, and extending in depth 104 feet 7½ inches to a 20 feet wide court. Secured by a three-story brick store and dwelling.

No. 8.—Ground-rent, $72 a year. All that yearly ground-rent of $72, lawful money, issuing on the first of January and July, without deduction for taxes, payable by Benjamin F. Kerns, out of all that lot of ground situate on the south side of Callowhill street, 160 feet 8 inches east of Twenty-third street, formerly called Nixon street; containing in front on Callowhill street 19 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 104 feet 7½ inches, to a 21 feet wide court; thence westward along the 20 feet wide court 13 feet, more or less; thence northward 35 feet; thence westward about 6 feet to the head of a 21 inches wide alley, and thence northward 69 feet 7½ inches to Callowhill street, the place of beginning. Secured by a three-story brick store and dwelling.

By order of E. Spencer Miller, Executor.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 18 O2 9 16 Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Valuable three-story brick residence, No. 1170 North Fourth street, with brick factory in the rear, on Leithgow street; two fronts. On Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick residence, with three-story double back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Fourth street, above George street, No. 1170; containing in front on Fourth street 40 feet, and extending in depth 90 feet 11½ inches to Leithgow street, two fronts. The house is in excellent order; has gas throughout, bath, hot and cold water, heater, etc. Also, brick factory in the rear on Leithgow street, 40 feet front, which could be altered into dwellings. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession. Clear of all incumbrance. Keys at No. 1022 North Third street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 18 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale—Business Stand.—Three-story Brick Hotel and Dwelling, No. 10 S. Tenth street, below Market street. On Tuesday, September 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick hotel and dwelling, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Tenth street, south of Market street, No. 10; containing in front on Tenth street 19 feet, and extending in depth 63 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It is occupied as a lager beer saloon, and is a good business stand; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Terms—$2250 may remain on mortgage. Possession November 1. May be examined any day previous to sale.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
It No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two two and a half-story Brick Dwellings, State street, north of Green street, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, and Market street and Powelton avenue. On Tuesday, September 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two 2½-story brick (rough-cast) dwellings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of State street, 18 feet north of Green or Filbert street (State is between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, and between Market street and Powelten avenue), each lot containing in front 25 feet, and in depth 100 feet. Terms—Cash.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
9 18 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand, Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1530 South street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. On Tuesday, October 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of South street, west of Fifteenth street, adjoining the Kater Market, No. 1530; containing in front on South street 16 feet and extending in depth 66 feet. It is occupied as a store and dwelling, and is a good business stand; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, etc. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage. Possession April 1. For further particulars apply next door, No. 1528.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 18 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Valuable property known as the Siloam M. E. Church South street, Paschallville, Twenty-seventh Ward. On Tuesday, October 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable property known as the Siloam M. E. Church, situate at the corner of South street and Mud lane, Paschallville, Twenty-seventh ward; the lot containing in front on South street 77 feet 10 inches, and extending in depth along the middle of Mud lane 144 feet, and the other line 133½ feet, being in the rear 127 feet 6 inches. Terms, cash. Sale absolute. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 18 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Lands, Michigan.—On Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lots of ground, viz.:—

No. 1.—A tract of land in Houghton Co., Michigan, being the northwest quarter of section 19, town 49 north, range 31 west, containing 160 acres.

No. 2.—Also, tract,